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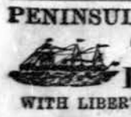
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th March.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,538	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,878	8th April.
S. S. F. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	22cd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.
and to all PORTS of the WORLD.
Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office). Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th April 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.
BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
SINGLE TICKETS.
1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.
To GENOA or VENICE Single ..... 1st Class Rs. 560
" " " " " 2nd " " 325
Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. HISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st April.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1902. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



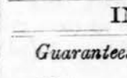
PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "MUKE MARU" Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31st March.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd March, 1902.

INSURANCES.
Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GLARE GLASSES.
WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.
Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
Have a Complete Stock of all
REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.
TRUNKS, BAGS, DRESSING BAGS, HOSIERY,
DECK SHOES, DECK CHAIRS, RUGS, MAUDS.
MEDICINES, GROCERIES, WINES,
TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMES, ETC.
Complete Illustrated Catalogues on Application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.
OF INDIAN CIGARS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS:
McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.
OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs. a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 2
do. do. do do. on cut	1 3
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 0
do. do. do. on cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1 0
do. do. do. on cut	1 1
RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin	1 4
HAMS—	
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1 2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2 0
Cooked, in slices	2 8

CHEESE—	Rs. a
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1 6
do. do. do. on cut "	1 8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1 6
do. do. do. on cut "	1 8
CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1 12
MENAUTA per tin "	1 4
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1 0
GRUYERE, Real "	1 0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0 14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0 14
AMERICAN "	0 12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0 12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.
Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.
SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.
W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
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ESTABLISHED 1868.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
SPOONS AND FORKS.
WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	15 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

WANTED all to knew that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sentfree. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.
THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.
FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.
GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN FIBRE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL Rs. 4,00,000,
In 4,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
THE SHARE LIST IS NOW OPEN,
AND WILL CLOSE ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1902.
Prospectus and Forms of application may be obtained from
MESSRS. RONALDSON & RONALDSON
9 & 10 Second Line Beach, MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE Various Establishments of this Company in BOMBAY & POONA will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Chartered, S. S. "KORANA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7. Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay Agency, 25th March, 1902.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late BABOO LUXMINARAIN BAGLA, has been GRANTED to my client BABOO RAMRICK DASS as the SOLE EXECUTOR thereof. The Receiver appointed of the Estate of the Testator by the High Court of Calcutta has been DISCHARGED.

N. C. BOSE,
Attorney for BABOO RAMRICK DASS.

3, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 22nd March, 1902.

LA PALUSINE Paste for permanently destroying BUGS. It effects its purpose in one application, a thing which none of the Powders or Liquids can claim to do. One Franc per box; post free 1 fr. 25 cent. Sold at 6 Lassage de l'Opera, Paris. All communications to be addressed to

"LA PALUSINE,"
138, Rue Richelieu, Paris.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of all the Machinery in one lot and all the Leasehold Lands and Buildings in another of the Mill belonging to the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Ld., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near Elphinstone Bridge, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., in two separate lots:—

FIRSTLY.—All the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

SECONDLY.—All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 pm. Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sassoon House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, rich paintings and engravings, rich Persian and English carpets, Singapore and English cane furniture, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's messenger, table, hall, and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, hanging baskets of ferns, a lot of garden tiles., etc., etc., the property of WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 p. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND OR BATTY FIELDS SITUATE AT MALAD.

Suit No. 497 of 1901.
Anandrao Narayan
vs.
Manmohandas Jaikisondas and others.

On behalf of the plaintiff abovenamed who is appointed Receiver under the Decree made herein on the 3rd September 1901 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following properties—

All those several pieces of land or batty fields situate at Mawjay Vudman, Turf Malad, Talooka Salsette, in the sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, and bearing the following survey numbers with their respective areas and the amount of tax payable in respect of each lot and marked opposite to the same, viz:—

Plot.	Survey No.	Acre.	Guntas.	Rupees.
1	1	7	38 3-4	30
1	2	5	22 1-2	27
1	3	8	1	24 1-2
1	4	5	7 1-4	25 1-2
1	5	14	37 1-2	29
1	6	9	31 1-4	58 1-2
1	7	10	3-4	38 1-2
1	8	7	10 1-4	41
1	9	7	75 1-4	48
1	10	11	17	68
1	11	7	24 1-2	37
		95	18 3-4	442

The said several pieces of land together are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the south by the batty land of Madhawrao Bhasker, registered under Survey No. 12, on the west by the land of the said Madhowrao Bhasker, called Ganatur and the boundry of Malad, on the south by the boundary of Malad, and on the north by the boundary of Akoorly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications to be made to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office, or to the Undersigned.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell bona fide to the highest bidder in Sassoon Buildings, Fort adjoining Cutler and Palmer's, and opposite to H. M's Mint, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M. a small but valuable library of books and a few pieces of household furniture, valuable steel engravings, chromos, and oil paintings, crockery, a Singer's nearly new sewing machine, two grand pianos, 2 banjos, 1 guitar, and a mandoline, revolvers, &c. a ship's chronometer by Trench Royal Exchange, London Hall and vestibule clocks, some silver watches, 2 gents bicycles and some fox and other terrier, and some dog pups, ages varying from 2 to 11 months.

Full particulars will be stated hereafter in catalogues to be printed, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., etc.

Also the household furniture of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of open carved sofas, round and pier tables, blackwood carved bedsteads, chairs, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong built office shigram.
1 second-hand strong built dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

By order of the Commandant H. E. The Governor's Body Guard.

1 Bay Aus. Gelding, 15 1} up to weight trained to
1 do. do do 15 } harness

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, next to Mr. Sopariwala's, bungalow, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood surplus club furniture of the Forbes Club consisting of large dining table for 10 persons, sofas, sideboards, cabinets, large looking glasses, Gent's saddle, brass and iron bedsteads, one sweet-toned cottage piano, by S. Rose and Co., etc., etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnut wood, semi-grand cottage piano by "Blothner" in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, etc., etc., the property of P. BENN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. Carruthers' Valuable Furniture, Piano, Singer's Machine, Rich Platedware, Persian Carpets, &c., Mereweather Road, "Sandhurst," House, Sale on 27th, THURSDAY.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KING'S CORONATION—Intending Passengers should call and inspect our Stock of TRAVELLING REQUISITES before purchasing elsewhere. Best Goods at lowest prices.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, the commodious and airy TOP FLOOR, No. 2, Rampart Row, suitable for Residence or Office,—Apply to E. D. SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "153 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 par year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers! Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 8.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE beg to advise having AUTHORIZED Mr. FRAMJEE COWASJEE DARIWALLA, and Mr. JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY NAEGAMVALLA, to SIGN our firm jointly, per procuration, during the absence of Mr. T. Sharples.

KERR, TARRUCK & Co.,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of April, 1902, RETURN TICKETS of all classes between BOMBAY and KALYAN and all intermediate Stations will be issued as follows:—

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets at two Single Fares for the double journey.

3rd Class Return Tickets by Mail Trains at two Single Fares for the double journey.

3rd Class by other Trains at a fare and four-fifths for the double journey.

With effect from the same date the rates for Season Tickets between Bombay and Kalyan and all intermediate Stations will also be revised. Full particulars can be obtained from Station Masters at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

On and from the 1st of APRIL, 1902, 3rd CLASS FARES by Ordinary Trains for distances of 1 to 50 Miles between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Section will, subject to differential rule, be INCREASED from 2 to 2 1-2 PIES per Mile both in Local as well as in through Booking with Foreign Railways.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1902.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS ROGERS, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS ROGERS, late of Bombay Merchant and Commission Agent, who died at Edinburgh in Scotland, on the 28th day of November, 1901, and Probate of whose Will was on the 5th day of March, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY ROGERS, Esquire, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, having effect throughout the whole of British India, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 8th day of March 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, DUNLOP AND CARDALE.
Attorneys for the Executor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 106 OF 1899.

AMICHAND PANALAL of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

PARASHRAMRAO SHRINIVASRAO PRATINIDHI and LAKSHMIBAISAHEB PRATINIDHI his wife ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of June, 1901, the following immoveable property, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's old Nos. 284 and 289, Collector's new Nos. 1947 and 2026, old Survey Nos. 2 and 3, and New Survey No 15-7417, situate lying and being on the south side of Khetwady Main Road, at Khetwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house erected thereon and registered by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D. No. 1592 (5) street No. 32 (a) all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Vurjeevandass Madhavdass, on or towards the South by the property of Nandbai Anandrao Pitale on or towards the east by the property of Pandurang Raghoba and on or towards the West by a private road constructed by Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and Hurkisandas Narottumdass and are in the occupation of the said Luxmibaisaheb and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of February 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 34.

STORE-KEEPER-GENERAL, Supply and Transport, Fort Lahore, will receive OFFERS by letters for SUPPLY OF ARTICLE noted below up to 12 NOON on the 21st day of April, 1902, deliverable in two equal instalments on 1st June and 1st September, 1903.

The successful Tenderer will have to sign a simple agreement in S. T. Form F 45, which form and any further particulars can be obtained on application to the officer up to 4 o'clock on 5th April, 1902.

Station where required.	Estimated requirement.	Offers will be received by
Deliverable at the Supply and Transport Store Depot, Fort Lahore.		Storekeeper General, Supply and Transport, Punjab Command, Fort Lahore.
Carbolic powder .... lbs.	25,000	

Fort Lahore, dated 14th March, 1902.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1¼ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines... ...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœpathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ...	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr Luyties... ...	0	8	0
Biocheme Guide, by Dr. Luyties	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ...	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7		0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same		0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

WINES SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED IN INDIA.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

LOWEST WHOLESALE.

RATES

FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

Apply

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & CO.,
67, Medow Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks, Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed....................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years..................	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months..................	4½ „
„ 3 Months..................	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE TUTORIAL MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,

OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,

Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.

Ladies admitted.

F. D. MASTER, B.A.

FOR SALE.

BAY COUNTRY-BRED GELDING, 7 years old, about 14 hands, good hack and trapper, believed sound.

Price .... Rs. 350.

Civil Service GIG, very comfortable and easy running, new wheels, axle and cushions and done up last month, a smart useful trap. Price, ... Rs. 250.

The turnout available at Benares for...... Rs. 550.

Apply to

N. E. SWAN,
2nd Yorkshire Regiment,
Bhim Tal.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice that the CERTIFICATE of SHARE No. 365 of THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED, belonging to and standing in the name of my deceased husband, Mr. HURGOWANDASS GOCULDASS, is MISSING. Anybody finding the same will greatly oblige by forwarding it to the Undersigned.

MENABAI, Widow of HURGOWANDASS GOCULDASS,
care of Mr. JAMNADASS AMRATLALL,
Kansar Chawl, BHULESWAR.
Bombay.

Bombay, 14th March, 1902.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO

THE

DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM,

PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINES cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRIZE DRAWING

AT

MESSRS. ARDESHIR'S

Our representative by request attended the Prize Drawing at Messrs. C. Ardeshir and Co's Show Rooms at No. 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, on Saturday (15th) evening. There was a large attendance, every community resident in this city, being represented, and the Rooms were brilliantly illuminated by electric light. The Drawing was fixed for 6-30 o'clock, but long before that hour the main Show Room was packed with an eager crowd. There was some little delay, in starting proceedings, consequent on the unavoidable absence of the member of the Committee who had checked, locked and sealed the tickets in a box, the previous evening, and had been entrusted with the key and seal ring with which the box had been locked and sealed. On his arrival the counters bearing the numbers of the tickets were transferred into a barrel and the counters bearing the amounts of the 523 prizes were checked before the company and placed in another barrell. Mr. C. Ardeshir, the senior of the firm, then called upon the assembly to select each from their own community two gentlemen to supervise the drawing or in fact to do the drawing themselves. As a large number of ticket-holders were soldiers etc., two non-commissioned officers of the Fort William Garrison were also invited on the Committee. The drawing was, therefore, done by representatives of the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mohomedan patronisers, the military element doubling the European members. Mr. Ardeshir next intimated that as he did not desire that the faintest suspicion should be thrown upon the bona-fides of the Drawing, any one who had any doubt as to his or her ticket No. being in the barrel reserved for the numbers could place a duplicate ticket into it, on the condition that if one of the tickets (original or duplicate) drew a prize the other was thereupon cancelled. He told the audience that after all the prizes had been drawn any one who had not drawn a prizes and cared to do so, could inspect the remaining counters with the No. of the tickets issued to satisfy himself that his No. had been included. Several of those present put in duplicate counters and some inspected the counters remaining after the Drawing. The proceedings occupied about two hours with the result that the 1st prize Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No 2511 held by Alladia Mithiewallah, Loodiana, Panjab; the Second Rs. 500 to No. 4336 P. Dorabji, Goorwallah Modikhana, Bombay, and the 3rd Rs. 250 to No 5542, Dwarka Dass Moolji, Mandri Bander, Bombay. One of the Prizes of Rs. 50 fell to ticket No. 5774, held by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Calcutta. We wish for the sake of the noble and Catholic work they direct, that they had won the Rs. 1000 prize. All the other prizes fell to ticket holders all over the country. The Drawing, we need hardly add, was unimpeachable as to the manner in which it was conducted. The next drawing has been fixed for 24th May next, the last day for the issue of tickets being the 17th May—Evening News" March 17.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman Kadwani, sell by Public Aucti n TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1902, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4 in the afternoon, under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 26th June 1901.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the western side of Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 307-397, new Nos. 2082 and 2092, old Survey No. 668, and new Survey No. 7960, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 228, 229, and Street Nos. 684,686, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west by the property or Ballaji Gopal, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Vassunji Madhavji and now of one Dias, and on or towards the south by the property of Narayan Yaroji and now of Bamaji Cassinath.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., 65-67, Esplanade Road, attorneys to the mortgagee, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1902. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Matoonga Maharwada, near the Railway Station, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, and opposite the Flora Fountain, the following consisting of glass chandeliers Lyra lamps, globe lamps, Japanese pannels, best American platedware, rich majolicaware consisting of jardiniers, pots figures, busts, flower pots and baskets, binoculars opera glasses, wall and table clocks, sliding lamp, bronze table lamps wall brackets, rolled gold pocket watches, etc.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th Inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder next to Mr. Green's Restaurant, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, such as drawing room suite, cabinets, sideboard, dressing and wash hand tables, bedsteads, best platedware, crockery and glassware nearly new, cottage piano by Rose and Co., Persian carpets, nearly new, Singer's sewing machine, large size calendar clock, large combination cooler filter, kerosine oil stove, weighing scale, bicycle, garden plants, etc., the property of ROBERT CARRUTHERS Esq., Marine Superintendent, Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rooks Nest, opposite the Jute Mill Lower Colaba, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture glassware crockery, square piano, gent's bicycle, revolvers, telescopes by Stewart, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. H. BOYD.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nesbit Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, next to Dr Sidney Smith's, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart built expressly for the climate of India by order of C. Marks and Co., Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, gram crashing and grass cutting machine combined, handsome light rubber-tyred victoria in perfect order, nearly new, one showy bay mare fast trotter, set of harness, handsome cabriolette by John Carr and Co. table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets windproof lamps, etc., the property of A. E. PINSENT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW at Dadur, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owner, the following properties either in one or two separate lots as described below.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration sub district of Bombay, at Dadur, containing by admeasurement 1,022 square yards or thereabouts, together with an upper storied bungalow standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes former ly under F. Ward No. 791 and street No. 151 and now under F. Ward No. 793 (2) and street No. 150 (A) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 582, new Nos. 13053 and C. 1-13058 and new Survey Nos. 2-2023 and 1 A 2-23, and bounded on the north by the vacant land of the said vendor, on the south partly by the property of Eduljі Scrabji Ghamat, and partly by the property of Pandu Luxuman and others, on the east partly by the vacant land of the said vendor and partly by the property of the said Pandu Laxuman and others, and on the west partly by the property of the said Edulji Scrabji Ghamat and partly by the Dadur Road.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government foras land situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration sub district of Bombay, at Dadur, containing by admeasurement 1,939 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under F. Ward Nos. 791 and 790 (?) and street Nos. 151 and 150 A and now under F. Ward No. 790 2 and street No. 150 A and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 582, 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561 and 561 and new Nos. 13033, C. 1-15056 and 13430, old survey No. new Nos. 2-2023 1 A-2023 and 1-2021 and bounded and new survey Nos. partly by the property of Kasa Virchand, on the north partly by the property of Mulji Nursey Keshavji, and partly by the property of Jivanram Mulji, on the south partly by the property of the said vendor and partly by the property of Pandu Luxuman and others, on the east by the Municipal ground and on the West by the property of the said vendor and by the said Dadur Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of plan, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 72 BALES YARN.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Naranji Mills Company, Ld. and on account and at the risk of Messrs Bhimjee Govindjee and Co.—

72 bales, each 400 lbs, No. 6s mule yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Office opposite the Crawford Markets, the valuable household furniture, piano, etc., the property of J CRUMMY, Esq.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES at Mattarpaccady New Road and in Makoond Goojar Street.

Under instructions from Sooderabai, widow of Ramchandra Wassodeo Mooranjan, the surviving Trustee, Assignee and Transferee of an Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 18th day of March, 1890, and made between Abdul Tyab Futteh Ali of the one part and Wassodeo Ballajee Mooranjan of the other part under and Indenture of Trust, dated the 25th day of August, 1895, and made between the said Wassodeo Ballajee Mooranjan of the one part and one Nathabai Wassodeo Mooranjan (since deceased) and the said Sooderabai widow of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. Auctioneers, will sell by auction at the premises the undermentioned properties forming Lot No. 2 on the 2nd day of April 1902 and Lot No 3 on the 9th day of April, 1902 pursuant to the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the said Abdul Tyab Futteh Ali.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m.

Lt No 2.

Property situate at Mattarpaccady New Road.

All that right, title and interest in the piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground containing by admeasurement 250 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing or built thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Mattarpacady in the Registration sub-district of Bombay fronting Mattarpacady New Road and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5865 and Street No 62, and bounded on the east and south by the said Mattarpaccady New Road, on the west by the property of Michael DeSouza and on the south by the vacant piece of Fazendaree ground belonging to John Marriano Topez.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at 4-30 pm.

Lot No. 3.

Property situate in Makoond Goojar Street.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Makoond Goojar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 294, 295, New No. 7887, and under new Survey No. 4590, containing by admeasurement 201 and six-ninths square yards or there abouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 7987 and Street No. 97 to 107 and formerly and now occupied by the said Abdul Tyab Fatteh Ali and his tenants and bounded on the east by a gully and thereafter the properties of Allibhai Noorbhai and other Bohras, on the west by a sweeper's passage and by the property of Mogul Haji Nimazi, on the north by the said Makoond Goojar Street, and on the south by a Mosque called Musjid Noor.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mirza and Mirza, Attorneys to the abovenamed surviving Trustee, Assignee and Transferee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE IN CURSETJEE SUKLAJEE STREET AT GRANT ROAD.

Under instruction of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rosanbibi, widow of Osman Bin Abdool Rahiman Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY the 3rd day of April, 1902, at 4 o'clock in the evening, sell by Public Auction on the premises the property described in the particulars below.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of freehold foras land, containing by admeasurement 1,579 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 165 together with the 4 tenements or buildings standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Nos. 208, 208, and 209, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Cursetjee Suklajee Street, at Grant Road in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Cursetjee Suklajee Street, on or towards the west by the property of Ahmed Khadwani, on or towards the north by the Municipal Bhungis Chawl, and on or towards the south by the public road, called Grant Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Little & Co. Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th March, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-16	= — plus 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£84 1-2	= plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 7-8	= unchanged
Do New York	53 7-8	= 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'18	= unchanged
Do New York	4'87 5-8	= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
„ Short London Bills 2 3-4		= „
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 1-2		= „

Arrivals.—Valentia, Weissenfels, Imperatrix.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 15,000. Spot 4 24-32—2-32.

Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar. Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	-Oct.-Nov.
4'42 4'42	4'43	4'40	4'25
—4 —4	—4	—4	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	15,000 bales.
Do. last year	14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do. to Continent	4,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8—1-8
Futures, month of June	8'66—3
Do. do. Sept.	8'16—1

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 40 1-2. Apl.-May. Business done. Tone firm.

Linseed 54. April-May. Business done. Tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 24th March, 1902 :—

Cotton	12877	Bales.
Wheat	4490	Cwts.
Linseed	13017	„
Rapeseed	9558	„
Gingellyseed	3847	„
Poppyseed	281	„
Groundnuts	190	„
Castorseed	9457	„
Rice	7089	„
Myrabollams	3502	„
Cottonseed	5982	„

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 4d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 3 months Sight D. A.	1s 4 3-16d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4d
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4d
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	131
Shanghai 30 „ „	178 1-2
Japan 30 „ „	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96-6
1st Settlement	96-7
2nd do	96'10

Money Market, tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Feb.	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do.	8	do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th do.	8	do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do.	8	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	9 12 to 9 11
Forward, April-May	9 9 to 9 10

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 6 to 6 8
Do. Forward, April-May	6 7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	Nominal.
Do. Forward April-May	6 13 to 6 14

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May	8 11 to 8 12

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	28 8
Forward, April-May	30 4

Groundnuts—Tone firm.

Ready	45

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	159	153	148	25 March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	169	163	...	do.
Sind-Panjab (M.-G.)	169	163	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	185	179	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	174	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	188	182	...	do.
Oomra good staple	196	190	...	do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	188	182	...	do.
Broach do.	211	...	207	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	184	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	200	do.
Westerns	...	...	187	do.

Cotton.—Tone quiet.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 22nd March, as compared with the statement of the 15th March :—

LIABILITIES	March 15. Rs.	March 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,28,910	56,83,352
Public Deposits at Branches	63,41,794	45,25,138
Other Deposits	4,62,26,803	4,67,27,124
Post Bills	11,659	11,510
Credits undrawn	24,54,504	20,99,289
Rs.	7,78,63,470	7,95,46,443

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,90,697	79,30,581
Other authorised Securities	15,30,878	15,16,526
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,09,95,592	1,06,08,653
Loans do. do. do.	1,88,80,554	1,84,41,725
Bills discounted and purchased	2,06,82,136	2,01,36,198
Dead Stock	3,83,909	3,83,909
Stamps and Stationery	32,349	32,373
Balances with other Banks	6,82,789	3,61,901
Cash	1,65,84,566	2,01,34,517
Rs.	7,78,63,470	7,95,46,443

LINER SUNK IN THE FOG.
PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.
LONDON IN DARKNESS.
MANY MISHAPS AT SEA AND IN TOWN.

THE fog which has hung over London, the Thames Estuary, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, and many British coast districts during the week the mail left settled down on Wednesday night and Thursday (February 5 and 6) denser and more impenetrable. Many mishaps on sea and in town are reported. The most serious accident is the collision of the Atlantic liner Waesland with the Liverpool steamer Harmonides in the fog off Holyhead. The Waesland was sunk, but fortunately her passengers, 114, and her crew of 89 were saved by the colliding vessel, and are being brought on to Liverpool. Other collisions at sea have to be recorded, several having occurred in the English Channel. An Irish mail steamer ran ashore near Holyhead on Wednesday night, but her passengers, including the Marchioness of Ormonde and Mr. Horace Plunkett, were landed by the ship's boats.

The American liner Waesland, which left Liverpool on February 4, for Philadelphia, collided off Holyhead the same night with the Houston liner Harmonides. The Waesland sank, but the passengers and crew were saved. The Harmonides was inward bound from the River Plate, and saved the passengers and crew of the Waesland, who numbered about 200 altogether, bringing them back to Liverpool. A Queenstown correspondent wired that the Waesland was considerably overdue, and it was feared that she had encountered foggy weather in the Irish Sea. She ought to have reached Queenstown at ten o'clock on February 6. The Liverpool agents of the American Line late received a telegram handed in at Amlwch, Anglesey, at 6.30 p. m., from the captain of the Waesland, stating that that vessel had collided with the steamer Harmonides, of the Houston Line, and that the Waesland had sunk. The passengers and crew were saved by the Harmonides, which was stated to be taking them to Liverpool. Tugs were despatched to meet the Harmonides. The Waesland was bound for Philadelphia, and left Liverpool on the Wednesday. The fact that she had got no further than Anglesey at the time of the collision shows that she must have been greatly delayed by fog. The Waesland had on board 114 passengers—Thirty-two cabin and eighty-two steerage—while her crew consisted of eighty-nine all told. She also carried a large miscellaneous cargo. Her gross tonnage was 4,752 tons, and she was 435ft. long. Captain Apfield, the master of the Waesland has been commander for several years The Harmonides belongs to Messrs. R. P. Houston and Co, Liverpool, She left the River Plate with general cargo on January 26, and Teneriffe on February 27.

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
MAUNDY THURSDAY.

7 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—March 18, at Lansdowne, Garhwal, the wife of E C Allen, I C S, of a son.

CASEY—March 8, at Sambalpore, C P, the wife of J M Casey, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHISHOLM—March 14, at Poomudi Trivendrum, Archibald Charles Chisholm, second son of Edward C Chisholm, Quilon, aged 5 years and 10 months.

NICOLL—March 21, at 15, Clive Row, Calcutta, Helen Josephine, wife of John Nicoll.

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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion,

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 0-20m., 0-54s. Low water, 6-18m, 6-32s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, 3 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan per extra s. s Queensland will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.

THE second annual Grant Medical College Mahomedan social gathering will be held to-day from 2 p. m. at Mr. Ismail Gul Mahomed's bungalow, Jacob's Circle near Mahalaxmi station.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 5-30. Papers to be read:—A Few Bihari Folklore Parallels," by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, M. A., B. L., of Hatwa, Behar.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Krishna Hanmant, aged forty residing in Gilder Street, and employed as an operative in the Bomanji Petit Mill, Clerk Road, while cleaning the lever of the main governors on Monday, was accidentally struck on the head by the lever. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the bone had been fractured.

MISSED DURING THE VOYAGE.—The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, reported to the Police on Monday that Mr. S. W. Edgerley, who, was a passenger by the mail steamer Victoria, missed during the voyage between London and Marseilles, two suits of clothes, a pair of binoculars and a pair of tennis shoes. The Police made enquiries on board, but no trace of the property could be obtained.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Savalia Gainoo a "ghati," aged twenty-four years, residing at Parel, Tank Road, while drawing water from a well near his house on Monday, was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit to which he had been subjected to, fell in, and was drowned. His body was removed from the water shortly after and disposed of by order of the Commissioner of Police.

DISTRIBUTION OF SWEETMEATS IN THE P. P. HEALTH CAMP.—On Monday, the Hindu Dhuli Padva Day, sweetmeats were distributed among the children of the inmates of Prabhu Health Camp No. 1 near Marine Lines Station. Early in the evening, the children were assembled in a special place, Drumbeating was commenced, and was followed by the distribution of native sweetmeats. The arrangement was excellent, and the children enjoyed the treat heartily.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following Programme at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening from 7 to 9 o'clock :—

March	Shells we gathered year ago	Newton
Overture	Ruche D'or	E Brepsant
Valse	Bogie Man	Otto Roeder
Selection	Rigoletto	Verdi
March	Verder	Zillman
Mazurka	Adelinhen	Ludeike
Selection	I Lombardi	Verdi
Galop	La Course	Zeigler

ABANDONED BY THE PARENTS.—A male child wrapped up in a piece of cloth, was on Monday evening, found by the Police, lying on a piece of ground on the Port Trust Estate off Reay Road. The child, which was alive and well, was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital. The house Surgeon examined the child and was of opinion that it was a full-time child born about a week ago. Enquiries are being made for the mother —A female child about a year old was found wrapped in a piece of cloth on Vincent Road, near Dadur. Enquiries were made for the mother, but as she could not be found the child was sent to the Foundling Home at Mazagon.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Cassum, a shop-keeper and Bapoo Ali, a mill-hand, were charged by Inspector Hemsworth with assaulting a married woman named Chundri and robbing her of a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 23, Mr. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that the complainant, who lived at Sion, was returning home from her sister-in-law's house on the evening of the 21st instant, when she missed her way. The two accused volunteered to show her the way, and took her into a field, where they assaulted her and robbed her of the ornament. She raised an alarm. The police appeared on the scene and arrested both the accused. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to ten months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY RACES.
FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 29TH MARCH.

Second Entries closed at 7 p.m. Tuesday 25th March.

The Flying Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 8
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart

The Drawing Room Stakes—Distance 1 1-2 miles
1st Entries 5
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Eclipse aged

The Farewell Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
1st Entries 4
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Captain Browning's ch a h Tira 14 0

Consolation Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
1 Entries 11
Mr Farmer's ch a h Bechman 14 0

The Parting Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
1st Entries 9
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4 Rs 600
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham 13 2 1-2 Rs 500
Mr H Jamsetji's ch a h Panals 13 2 3-4 Rs 500
Mr Cooper's b a Duldul Rs 1,200, by wire

The Goodwood Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
1st Entries 9
Aga Shah Rookh Shah's ch a h Shah 13 3

NOTICE—The Final Plate—Race is declared void.

New Pony Selling Race—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100 and 3rd Rs 500. A selling Race for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1901, and which have not won race value Rs 100 or over. 14 hands entered for Rs 1,200 to carry 10st W 1 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400.

Distance 1-2 mile

First Entry Rs 5 to close 7 p.m. Wednesday 26th March.
Second Entry Rs 10 to close 7 p.m. Thursday 27th March.
and Rs 5 in addition for ponies not struck out before 10 a m. Friday 28th March 1902.
Terms Programme 14th Extra apply.

CECIL GRAY.
Secy. W. I. T. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.
ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Grant Medical College was held last evening in the hall of the F. D. Petit Laboratory, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, presided, and there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen besides Professors of the College.

THE REPORT.

Lieutenant Colonel Dimmock, the acting Principal read the report, from which it appeared that Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, the Principal and Professor of Surgery, proceeded on three months' leave in November 1901 in continuation of 21 months furlough to Europe, and Dr. Dimmock had been appointed acting Principal, Major W. H. Quicke, acting Professor of Surgery, and Captain A. Streete acting Professor of Anatomy. Mr. S. A. Banker had been appointed acting tutor in Pathology from 16th July 1901, and Mr. G. R. Tambe, tutor in Biology since 15th November 1901. Mr. K. M. Dubash, on his return from England, resumed his post as tutor in Midwifery. During the year there had been an addition of 30 diagrams, 50 specimens, viz., 30 surgical, 10 obstetric, and 10 pathological, and 30 photos of patients. At the date of the last report the highest number of Matriculated students on the College rolls was 401, which was increased to 555 by the admission of new students during the year. 31 of the total completed their course and left the College at the end of October last. At the beginning of the year, there were 38 military pupils, 28 of whom belonged to the Bombay Presidency and 10 to Bengal. The total number of military medical pupils now on the register was 46. 155 students appeared for the examination in Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids at the University Examination, and 139 passed. 172 students appeared for the first Examination in Medicine, and 104 passed, 15 in the first class and the rest in the second class. 170 students appeared for the Second Examination in Medicine, and 90 passed. 11 of whom came in the first class. For the Final examination for the degree of L. M. and S., there were 68 applicants, of whom 65 were allowed to appear. 28 passed the Examination, one of whom came in the first class. The annual competitive College examinations were held for the award of scholarships and prizes to graduates and under graduates of the College as well as the military pupils. The award of the five Government scholarships of Rs. 10 each monthly to first year students had been held in abeyance owing to a certain proposal, which was under the consideration of Government. During the year, five second grade and two third grade Civil Assistant Surgeons were examined at different dates for promotion to the higher grades. Of these all, excepting one, were found qualified for promotion. The work of the College staff had been carried on smoothly and efficiently. Dr. N. F. Surveyor had been steadily carrying on his research work in pharmacology at the Framjee Petit Laboratory. Dr. R. Row continued his work of original investigations on typhoid fever in the Laboratory. The Gymkhana building had been completed and brought into use. Dr. Dimmock was strongly in favour of the Colleges in Bombay providing residential quarters for their students.

In April last H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda contributed Rs. 1,000 to start the fund for the students' quarters, and an account had been opened in the Bank of Bombay under that head in the name of the Principal. H. H. the Gaikwar's donation of Rs. 5,000 had been accepted by Government, who had sanctioned a temporary lectureship for that college on diseases of the ear and throat for five years. Dr. H. M. Masina had been appointed to the lectureship. H. E. the Governor recently paid a visit to the college and hospitals, and showed the greatest interest in the different branches of study. It was gratifying to note that the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's fund, Calcutta, had afforded handsome pecuniary aid by way of scholarships to several deserving female students of the college on the Principal's recommendation.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman, was received with cheers in addressing the assembly, he said :—

Colonel Dimmock, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Few things could have given me greater pleasure than to preside at a distribution of prizes of the successful students of the G. M. College, which is so closely connected with the hospital which bears the name of its founder—a name which it is my privilege to bear at the present moment. Many here present will remember that last year the function at which I preside to-day was presided over by one of India's most advanced and enlightened Princes.—I mean H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda, a personage upon whom all connected with this College look upon with gratitude for his several acts of kindness and generosity. The address delivered on that occasion by H. H. the Maharaja must be within the memory not only of those who heard it in this hall, but also of many outside. The ability, eloquence and knowledge displayed on the occasion was the subject of a good deal of favourable criticism by the English as well as the Vernacular Press in the Presidency. If what I am going to say this afternoon cannot claim the attributes which made my predecessor's address so interesting and so instructive, then, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will frankly admit that the misfortune will be mine, but the fault will be with Col. Dimmock, the learned Principal of the College in asking me to preside this afternoon and for whom I pray for mercy at your hands. I intend on the present occasion to give you a few facts in connection with the two sister Institutions, the Sir J. J. Hospital and the G. M. College in the hope they will prove not altogether uninteresting. Whilst the residents of Bombay of the present day are fortunate in having in their midst several well manned and well-equipped public hospitals where gratuitous medical aid and advice of the highest order are obtainable and whilst in addition to these hospitals we have numerous charitable dispensaries all carrying out the intentions with which they were founded with more or less success and efficiency, our predecessors of the last generation were far from being equally well off in this respect. The want of a place where the sick could resort for treatment began to be felt in the early thirties of the last century. To devise means to supply this want a meeting was held in Bombay in October 1835, under the presidency of the then Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Herbert Compton. At this meeting it was resolved that a charitable dispensary should be started as which the poor could obtain free treatment of medicine as out door patients. This resolution was immediately put into force, the screws of war being provided out of donations to the amount of Rs. 9,000 and a promise of yearly subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 5,000, supplemented by a Government grant of Rs. 300 per month. A charitable dispensary, the first of its kind affording out-door relief only was started under the management of a Committee with Dr. MacKay at its head. It was called "The Bombay Native Dispensary." This institution you will be glad to learn still exists in that part of our City known as Chandanwady not far from Esplanade and is in a flourishing state. Before this dispensary had been in existence many months, the absence of accommodation for in patients so considerably handicapped. Dr. MacKay that after bringing his difficulty to the notice of the Committee of management of the Bombay Native Dispensary on more occasions than one he at length proposed at one of the Committee meetings held in March 1838 that a fund should be raised for providing what he called a "small" hospital. It was in consequence of this movement that Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as he then was offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the building of an hospital and a further sum of one lakh of rupees for its maintenance on the understanding that Government give a like sum for the purpose. This offer was communicated by the Government of Bombay for the acceptance to the Government of India and to the Court of Directors in England who finally accepted the offer on the condition on which it was made in their despatch of 22nd May 1839.

Whilst the question of providing Bombay with an hospital was under consideration the desirability of attaching to it a medical College was also considered. Sir Robert Grant, the then Governor of Bombay had a scheme drawn up for the purpose, but before it could be matured and put into operation, His Excellency died at Dapoorre, a place about five miles from Poona, where the Government House was then situated and where it remained till it was removed to the present stately palace at Ganesh Khind in the early seventies. At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay held in July 1838, soon after Sir Robert Grant's death and presided over by the then Bishop of Bombay, it was resolved that the memory of the deceased by a Governor should be perpetuated in Bombay and a memorial raised by public subscription in his honor. As His Excellency took a keen interest in the establishment of a Medical College, it was decided that if the sum subscribed to the memorial fund be sufficiently large it should be devoted towards the establishment of a Medical College, on the lines laid down by Sir Robert Grant and that this College should be named after him, the G. M. College. An adequate sum of money was forthcoming from the public and hereupon Government appointed in October 1839 a Committee to consider and report on the question of building the G. M. College and the J. J. Hospital, which latter had been sanctioned by the Court of Directors in the previous May. When the customary plan and estimates were prepared the expenditure on account of building the Hospital and on account of purchase of the land required for it, and the College turned out to be much larger than was at first anticipated and for more than a year things were at a standstill. To bring the matter to a head, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy increased his original building contribution from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000, in addition to contributing a moiety towards the sum of Rs. 28,125 paid for the purchase of the land on which the hospital and College with their accessories stand. This offer was made under the stipulation that Government proceeded with the building at once. Government in accepting this offer on 31st August, 1841 gave an assurance that they will immediately determine the steps to be taken for the completion of the buildings. In pursuance of this assurance all the necessary preliminaries were gone through as expeditiously as possible, and on 3rd January 1843 the foundation stone of the J. J. Hospital was laid with masonic rites by Dr. James Burns, the Rt. Wor. Grand Master for Western India, in the presence of Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay, the founder, and a large and influential gathering of the European and Indian residents of Bombay. In less than three months after laying the corner-stone of the J. J. Hospital, the foundation stone of the G. M. College was laid by the Bishop of Calcutta on 31st March 1843. The Hospital was completed and thrown open for public use on 15th May 1845, by the then Governor, Sir George Arthur, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage and the G. M. College quietly began its work for the first time on 3rd November 1845 with twelve students, of whom one was a Parsee, seven were Christians and four Hindoos, two of them being Drs. Bhow Dajee and Atmaram Pandurang, both subsequently well known in Bombay.

Since I have given you a few facts appertaining to the last century in connection with the Hospital and the College, I do not think I ought to omit mentioning another matter which I believe will interest you. When the awards of prizes and scholarships were notified before as just now, you ladies and gentlemen, must have noticed that some were connected with names of recent times familiar to you, whilst others were connected with persons unknown to us of the present day. It will therefore interest you to know that the "Carnac Scholarship" is connected with Sir James Carnac, a Governor of Bombay, who left the country in 1844, The Farish, Anderson and Reid Scholarships are named respectively after the Hon'ble James Farish, the Hon. G. W. Anderson and the Hon. L. R. Reid, all of them members of Hon. E. I. Co., Civil Service, who served in the Bombay Presidency in different capacities for many years and finally retired from the country in 1841, 1844 and 1849 respectively, after holding the offices of member of Council and acting Governor of Bombay. It was to perpetuate their names that these Scholarships were founded, a public subscription joined in by all communities. The McLenon Scholarship was also founded by public subscription to perpetuate the name of Dr. McLenon, a very popular member of the Medical Service, who left Bombay for England in 1855, after serving Government for 34 years.

Returning to the J. J. Hospital and the G. M. College I cannot help remarking that whilst fully sensible of the debt owing to the founders of these two Institutions, you must not forget that we owe a still greater debt to Government who maint in the Hospital and College and who for years past have been and are still contributing thousands every year for maintaining as well as for promoting the usefulness and efficiency of these institutions. In addition to the contribution of these thousands, the public as well as the students must not forget that there is yet another matter for which they are beholden to Government. Picked men, the flower of a particularly efficient service known as the Indian Medical Service are appointed to the Hospital and the College. The public when it reflects upon the advantage of having an hospital at which thoroughly competent gentlemen of high medical attainments are told off to afford relief to suffering humanity and the students of the College when they consider how estimable is the boon to have for their instructors in the noble profession to which they are to belong, the same capable men of ripe experience, men who are at the top of their profession then will both the public and the students realise how deep is the debt of gratitude they owe to Government and how much they have to be thankful for.

The principal in the report that he placed before us has informed us that nearly Rs. 79,000 are going to be spent shortly by Government for new anatomical buildings, and that the central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund at Calcutta have, at his recommendation afforded handsome pecuniary aid by way of Scholarships to several deserving female students. To all well wishers of the College, both these items of information will be as agreeable as another matter to which Col. Dimmock refers, but which I need not specifically mention will be disagreeable.

Let us hope that whilst future reports will continue to afford information of matters tending to promote the usefulness and the efficiency of the College, they will be free from reference to incidents of the kind which it must have given Colonel Dimmock as much pain to mention as it has given us to hear it mentioned. There is only one other point to which I should like to refer before I resume my seat, The learned Principal of the College has told us that the scheme for residential quarters for the students is being considered by the higher authorities. It was only last week that the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, whose alma mater the G. M. College is, and who reflects as much credit upon it as it does upon him, was informed by Government at a meeting of the Legislative Council that the question of providing residences for the students was under consideration. The students of the G. M. College may rest assured that with the powerful advocacy of Colonel Dimmock with Sir Baalchandra as their friend and last but most important than all with such a sympathetic Governor as His Excellency Lord Northcote ever willing to help in a good cause as the head of Government it will not be long before the students of the G. M. College obtain their much needed quarters. I am sure all here present will join me in the wish that before long we may be enabled to congratulate the College staff and the students upon their possessing their much needed residences. In conclusion permit me to thank you, Colonel Dimmock, for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside at this function and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for giving me a patient hearing (Applause.)

The chairman then distributed prizes and scholarships to the successful students.

On the motion of Dr. T. B. Nariman a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman who he said, worthily bore the name of one who founded the hospital, and whose name had been a household word not only in this Presidency, but throughout the civilized world.

Sir Jamsetjee having briefly returned thanks, the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 26th March, 1902.

1. Detail—
Captain of the Day—Captain Snell.
Subaltern of the Day—Lieut Sharp.
Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt Irvine.
Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl Simmons.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which arrives at Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of the Down train.

3. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday next the 27th instant at Camp, Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

4. Inspection Battn order No 5 of the 25th instant is cancelled and the following substituted.

The annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 29th instant at Santa Cruz.

The attention of Members of the Corps is drawn to train service arrangements given in para (6).

Dress—Drill order, Khaki, (Putties, Helmet, Buttons and Leather chin straps).

(1) Every Member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) Members are particularly requested to have their Uniforms, Rifles and Accoutrements thoroughly cleaned for the Inspection.

(3) The Commanding Officer desires to remind members that this being a Public Holiday, members should find no difficulty in attending the Parade.

(4) Regulation Boots must be worn on this parade.

(5) As the Arms, &c. will be taken over by Head quarters Staff, after parade, Members are requested to bring their Jags, and Sight Protectors in their Pouches to this parade.

(6) Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 3-45 p.m. (by special arrangements this train runs to Santa Cruz) Bombay, time.

The Railway authorities having reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 3-45 Down, and 9-50 Up trains. Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible. Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officer Commanding their Company not later than Wednesday, the 26th instant.

Officers Commanding those Companies will be good enough to send to Camp before 6 p.m. on Thursday the 27th instant, a note of the number of their men remaining in Camp for dinner on Saturday the 29th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE proprietors of the gambling clubs at Spa, Ostend, and other places in Belgian are in despair at the evident determination of the Belgain Parliament to put a legal end to their profitable hells. The "Luxemburger Zeitung" states that two of the Belgian bankers have been sent to Luxemburg to interview some of its eminent lawyers so as to discover whether it will be practicable to found a Monte Carlo in one of the charming spots of that little State. If the project turn out to be unconsitutional, as will, probably, be the case, the Belgian bankers intend to erect a magnificent international club and gambling hell in the paradise of the island of Samos. No islanders in the world have had such a variety of masters as the luckless Samians. They have been subject to Persia, Egypt, Athens, Sparta, the Macedonian Empire, Syria, Rome, the Arabs, Venice, Genoa, and the Turks. But this Yellow International, it is should get a grip upon this old mistress of the Archipelago, is likely to be worst master of all.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Trojan, 2,363 tons, Captain T J Thorkeldson, sailed yesterday, for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Castanos, 1,920 tons, Captain G Jenking arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town 1st March in ballast.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,035 tons, Captain C W Brebner, F R G S, sailed yesterday, for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain Maclean, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Korana, 2,387 tons, Captain N Calozio, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Fiume 22nd February via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Butcher, Mr E R Smetham, Mr Ettingos, Mrs Folley and 153 deck.

THE steamer Thorndale, 1,854 tons, Captain J McDonald, will sail to-day, for Hamburg, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs J Calvert, two Masters Calvert, Mr W H Nicholson, Mr M Zeman, Mr M John and two natives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rathwell, arrived in harbour yesterda from Karachi 22nd March via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Pocke, Mr Stafford, Mr Williams, Captain and Mrs Carter, Mr and Mrs Hewitt and child, Mrs Collins and child, Mr Ebramjee and friend and 81 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain C D Bennett, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Singapore—Mr A M Finlay, Mr and Mrs E Spinner, Mr Lyon and Mr Bernard. For Singapore—Mr and Mrs W C Synes. For Hongkong—Captain A Trevor and Mr N S Rudolf. For Sydney—Mr A Hoyt, Mr P Morrison, Mr R Elliott and Miss Fry. For Melbourne—Miss Dumpster, Mrs Jackson, Mr W Cross and Mr W Coody.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia left here for Bombay, the day before yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S.N. Company's s.s. Deo. Balduino from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay, on the morning of the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Posaidon from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 25th inst., and is expected here on the morning of the 31st inst. The same Company's steamer Marquis Bacquehem left Colombo for Karachi on the afternoon of the 24th inst., where she may be expected to arrive on the 30th inst.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Mikado	3206	Ward	Karachi	28 3	F M & Co
B	Queensland	2475	Gray	Kobe	26-3	M M & Co
C	Imani	...	Peabody	Dunkirk	31-3	K N & Co
E	Thorndale	1854	McDonald	Hamburg	26-3	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Hansen	Red Sea Ports		B & P S N Co
H&J	Ravenshoe	2351	Bate	Hambury	5-4	K W & Co
K	Muke Maru	2081	Yoji	Japan	1-4	N Y K
P	Clan Maclean	...	Gray	Madras	29-3	F M & Co
Q	Trojan	2363	Horkildson	Baltimore	25-3	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL PRINCE DOCK.

Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	Karachi	26-3	Shp'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dte.	Agent
1	Rajput	3615	Bullock	Rangoon	25-3	F M & Co
2	Britannia	1970	Turner	Liverpool	31-3	W & A G Co
3	Nilo	1508	Stabile	Venice	27-3	F R S N Co
4	Tabristan	2206	Moore	Hull	31 3	Bombay Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
7	Korana	2387	Calozio	Rangoon	26-3	A L S N Co
8	Imperator	23.0	Androvich	Trieste	1-4	A L & Co
10	Mars	2497	Badlington	Antwerp	1 4	Bombay Co
12	Victoria	3453	Crewe	Aden	28-3	P & O Co
15	Ville de Majunga	22 3	Castan	Dunkirk	31-3	K N & Co
16	Volute	2598	Carter	Genoa	28-3	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL VICTORIA DOCK.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

King Arthur	1047	Bennett	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Korana s	Calozio	Fiume, Feb 22
25	Castanos s	Jenking	Cape Town, March 1
	Dwarka s	Rotnwell	Karachi, March 22
	Belton Hall s	Lowis	Cardiff, Feb 21
	R I M S Minto s	Vale	Mangalore, March 23

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Obra s	Brown	Calcutta
	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, &c
	Trojan s	Thorkeldson,	Baltimore

THE following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Coromandel, Bennett, for Shanghai.
„ Chindwara, Maclean, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Thorndale, McDonald, for Hamburg.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Castanos, for Fleetwood.
„ Korana, for Rangoon.
„ Shiralda, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS—MARCH 25.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Lucknow s—30 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Worsley Hall s—25 bales paper, M A M Shurufally ; 250 cases soap A H Rajuboy.

FROM LONDON.
Egypt s—113 cases provision, D Cowasjee ; 1 qr cask whisky, McDougall Clark and Co.
Persia s—14 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co.
Thorndale s—59 packages provisions, M Kooka and Sons ; 75 boxes candles, B F Mody.

FROM BORDEAUX.
R Rubattino s—265 boxes brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HULL.
Mikado s—300 crates sodawater bottles, D C Pendiola ; 100 crates sodawater bottles, Kanga and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.
Egypt s—100 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co ; 60 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—10 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 38 bales wool, Morarjee Ruttonsey cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1001 cwt myrabellams, B Visram and Co ; 23 balos wool and 23 balesgoat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 11 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 3,501 cwt cotton seed, M Valabdas ; 45 bales wool, J Karra ; 1,004 cwt myrabollams, Arjoon Khimji ; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, Hajee Tarmahomed Ayab, 31 cwt dry ginger A C E Motiwala.

FOR HULL.
Mikado s—15,11 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bechor ; 3,570 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,625 cwt cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Tabristan s—1,020 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 520 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ravenshoe s—585 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers
Thorndale s—2,000 cwt linseed, 770 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 65 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Mars s—3,214 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 409 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram ; 100 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co ; 370 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 cwt myrabollams B Visram and Co ; 19 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Imani s—300 bales cotton, Prier de Seone and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 4,440 bales coton, E Skinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 2,000 cwt linseed, Forbes Forbes and Co 6,864 cwt lineced, 999 cwt gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,100 groundnuts, 6 000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwt tinseed, 220, bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 5,022 cwt rapeseed, 8,035 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers 2,500 cwt gro 403 cwt gum and nuts. A Blascheck and Co ; 200 cwt gum, H Virdhur G Sijpal ; 4,000 cwt linseed, W Becnor ; 2,000 cwt linseed, 2,633 cwt rapeseed, 600 cwt gingallyseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW
Britannia s—1,961 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassam and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Brittania s—1000 cwt Italian Colonial Trading and Co ; 150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 3,213 cwt tseleseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.
Brittania s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Nilo s—1000 cwt gingellyseed, Cosser and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Volute s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 5000 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co

FOR VENICE.
Imperator s—103 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR FLEETWOOD
Castana s—4500 tons, Manganese, R A Willis

FOR ODESSA.
Imperator s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR KOBE.
Queensland s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Muke Maru s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co

FOR MOJI.
Muke Maru s—76 bales cotton, Saingtai Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Muke Maru s—135 bales twist, J David ; 1000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Coromandel s—20 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 340 chest opium, A E J Abraham ; 132 1-2 chests opium R S N Talati and Co ; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 57 chests opium, Ebrahim and Co ; 37 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 1 chest opium, Tata and Co ; 35 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 63 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 26 chests opium C Bomonji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Coromandel s—8 chests opium, C Bomonjee and 10 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 20 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 18 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 15 chests opium, Talati and Co ; 20 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 17 chests opium, H A Kemall and Co ; 91 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

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PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos.'

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ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY,
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally increased, the rise being brisk to rapid in the North-West and Central Provinces.

Winds continue to be variable in direction and fresh to light in force.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal over nearly the whole country. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Deesa to 85° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 65° at Allahabad to 81° at Nagapatam.

The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Ratnagiri, Goa and Bellary.

There has been no rain at any station.

Weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1902.

GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS.

THE closing volume of Sir James Campbell's "Bombay Gazetteer," to which we drew attention yesterday, was written by Mr. Bhimbai Kirparam, Talukdari Settlement Officer of Gujarat, and treats of the Hindus of the province, two appendices dealing separately with the foreigner and the Gujar, from the pen of the editor, being incorporated in the volume. Geographically the province of Gujarat extends from Mount Abu to Daman, being the tract where Gujarati is spoken. Peninsular Gujarat,—Kutch and Kathiawar—though an integral part of the province, Mr. Bhimbai tells us, has, on account of its detached position and large seaboard, developed and preserved peculiar traits and characteristics in its population. North Gujarat differs from the South. The thrifty Vania millionaire, the busy and skilled Kanbi cultivator, the high-born Rajput, whether as ruling chief or talukdar, and the unruly Koli or Dharala, are the men of the North; while those of the South are the Anavla Brahmin cultivators, Vania traders, Shravak jewellers, skilled artisans and Kanbi settlers, together with a large population of the early tribes. Good physique, wealth, business habits and thrift Mr. Bhimbai gives as the characteristics of the people of North Gujarat, while a general softness, keen intellect and a taste for show, fashion and finery are the distinguishing features of the South. The population of peninsular Gujarat is stalwart and valorous, including as it does, the brave Rajputs and Kothis, the sturdy Ahirs, Bharvads and Rabaris, enterprising Bhatias, Lohanas and Vanias, who have been trading from early times with Arabia, East Africa and the Persian Gulf, and seafaring Vaghers, Sanghars, Kolis and Kharvas, and hardy long voyage lascars like those of Gogha and Rander, but formerly notorious for their piracies in the Arabian seas. In customs, manners of civilisation, North Gujarat, including Kathiawar and Kutch, are credited with preserving much that is old, with South Gujarat and especially Surat have been affected by outside influences. Still there are points on which those of the North are at one with their brethren of the South. The hold of religion and caste is strong throughout the province, and the household still remains in its early Hindu state. The people continue to retain their joint family system, their marriage ritual, heredity in occupation, regard for the cow and the Brahmin, solicitude for male issue, customs at birth, marriage and death, and communal system as of yore. The priest and the astrologer are still consulted. There is the same belief in vows, lucky and unlucky days and omens, though magic, witchcraft and sorcery have lost their hold, especially among the upper classes. Mr. Bhimbai apparently believes they will also lose it on the lower classes by and bye, for he records with evident gratification that education is permeating the younger generation more or less in all castes, chiefly among males, and to a slight but perceptible extent among females.

In no part of India is the caste system more rigidly observed, and the number of castes which may not intermarry is set down at 207. The extensive seaboard has from ancient times attracted large numbers of foreigners from Persia, Arabia and Africa for purposes of trade, refuge and conquest, especially through the Kathiawar ports. The mixture of foreigners with the Aryans was so great that in Hindu religious books the ordinary sojourner in Gujarat and Kathiawar was enjoined to expiate the sin of sojourn by purificatory ceremonies. The Gujar foreigners so far predominated, that about the seventh century they had a dynasty and kingdom near Broach and Nandod, gave their name to the province and formed sub-divisions in several Gujarat castes. Sir James Campbell, as we have intimated, tells the story of the foreigner in general, and the Gujar in particular. And he shows us how Gujarat fell from a holy land to be a land of strangers, and again recovered its ancient honour as a land of virtue. The darkening he attributes to the influence of Buddhism; its re-brightening to the return of the Brahmin ascendancy over Buddhism. The White Huna, Juan-Juan or Gujar horde and the immigrant Turk assisted the Brahmins in this great effort, and were in return admitted to the highest position and honours among Brahmanic Hindus. The great influx of strangers during the early centuries after the Christian era affected the position of Brahmins in three ways, says Sir James. The priests and medicine-men or shamans of the new-comers were accepted as Brahmans; the new-comers adopted as their teachers and priests local tribes or families who were not Brahmins. In their wanderings through India, these stranger tribes carried with them large bodies of Brahmins whom the Buddhists described as men of detached minds and diseased bodies, who go to the wood to meditate. The Gurkhas of Nepal regard themselves as the only remaining depositories of undefiled national Hinduism. Sir James Campbell believes that the infusion of foreign blood into the merchants or traders is not less marked than into the fighters, and the same with the lower castes. The ruling Gujar families and the soldier element became Rajputs in Gujarat and the cultivators, Kunbis. Only among the wanderers and the Sutars, Lohars and other craftsmen does the name Gurjjara survive. The foreigner came in hordes. "Famine, war and slavery, the three great shifters are seldom idle, and the intermixture of men and women of different classes is ceaseless. The weak seek shelter under the name of the strong. Fugitives arrive and enter the tribe of the ruler. A young tribe waxes and gathers recruits; an old tribe wanes and its members desert." By outlawry and defeat, Sir James shows, individuals and bands have passed from the higher to the lower tribes. After defeat bodies of foreigners were allotted to the wild tribes, and the name of Bhilmal the Gurjjara capital suggests to him that their skill as archers led to the Gurjjaras being known as Bhils.

To the Editor of the "Gazetteer" the name Gurjjara or Gujar seems an Indian adaptation, with the sense originally of cow-grazing and later of cow-stealing, of the name of some Central Asian tribe that entered India from the West—during the first five hundred years after Christ. He suggests that either the original tribe was Scythian or Turk, and that the name comes from the Persian "gurg" or the Turkish "kurt," a wolf, and that of this tribe a trace may remain in the Brahui Gurganais or wolves. But what is known of the early history of the Gurjjaras in India points to their arrival during the last quarter of the fifth or the first quarter of the sixth century, and that they formed part of the great horde of the Juan-Juan or Avars, and the Ephthalites, Yetas or white Hunnas were trading elements. There are large numbers of them in North-West India, and they are more or less spread all over Northern India and on the frontier. Their language has many words closely allied to the Egyptian gypsies. Sir James Campbell gives an estimate of the effect of the Gujar layer that over-spread the population of Gujarat and of Kathiawar. He believes that some branches of the early tribes had both body and mind bettered by the mixture of Gurjjara blood. What indirectly benefited some of the Bhils was a more marked gain to certain classes of Kolis. The introduction of Koli blood is objected to, but still goes on, and is "perhaps secretly approved, seeing that it prevents rebellion against Patidar privileges which, if the irregularity comes to light, it may be fairly argued that Kolis of Med origin can rightly if secretly marry with Kanbis and Patidars, who, it is known, are of the same Gujjara or Mihira descent." That the Gujjaras were great builders, Sir James argues by the ruins of Marwar and the structures in North Gujarat. They were sailors and merchants, soldiers and medicine men who were acknowledged as Brahmins. The Jain pontiffs are of Gujjar origin, and Sir James also shows that some of the men of this class have risen even higher than pontiffs, winning "absorption and becoming Tirthankars and Siddhus, that is Supreme Lords." It is only possible in the space of a newspaper article to touch lightly upon the wealth of information with which the book teems. We are pleased to notice that His Excellency the Governor in Council congratulates Sir James and all associated with him on his successful and memorable achievement. Unfortunately, however, this last volume is not particularly creditable either to proof-reader or book-binder, and is only indifferently printed.

THE REBELLION IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

THE rebellion which has broken out in Southern China, and which gives signs of spreading pretty widely, has its origin in growing discontent with the rule of the Manchus and the Mandarins. Kwangsi is always more or less in a state of disaffection towards the reigning dynasty, and recent events have increased the resentment of the Southern Chinese against the Manchus. Taxation imposed for the purpose of meeting the indemnity for the Boxer outrages has, we are told, caused widespread dissatisfaction in the South. The house tax and other imposts exacted by way of defraying the indemnity are regarded as oppressive by the natives in the South, who urge that having paid for damage wrought in their own part of the Empire, they are now required to pay for the misdeeds of the Boxers in the North, for which they are in no way responsible. This doctrine has been widely preached by the agitators who have fomented the rebellion, and they have freely urged that instead of paying the taxes demanded, the people should purchase arms with the money, and place upon the throne a Chinese dynasty instead of one of an alien race. Reuter's telegrams this week have shown the extent to which the disaffection has spread. The rebellion began with the late troops of Marshal Son, who were disbanded on their commander being promoted to the military commandership of Hufeh Province. These men are, of course, as well trained as the Imperial army, and being without occupation, formed a force ready to the hands of the agitators. They have been joined by numerous bands of robbers and brigands, and the latest reports state that twenty thousand of the Imperial troops have gone over to the rebels. There is a suggestion that France is secretly fomenting the outbreak with the view of creating circumstances which would enable her to cross the Tongking border, and gain a footing in the Two Kwangs on the plea of restoring order. That was Russia's method in Manchuria, and the move that has succeeded so well in the North may, of course, be attempted by Russia's ally in the South.

SIBERIA AS A COMMERCIAL FIELD.

THE British merchants who know anything about the commercial opportunities Siberia offers could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand, and in view of the fact that the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway has increased the wealth, and consequently the consuming power of Siberia, and caused an increased demand for foreign goods, there is now an opening in Siberia for many kinds of goods not formerly sent to that country which British merchants should not be slow in seising. In the past it has been given chiefly to Germany and America to supply the wants of the Siberian population which is for the most part agricultural. The opening up of the country will undoubtedly be followed by a great development in trade. The Siberian merchant is even more intelligent, energetic, and enterprising than those of Russia, and his average capital is probably larger than that of the average Russian merchant. Payments are made usually as in Russia at three, six, nine, and twelve months. The principal articles required in Eastern Siberia are agricultural implements, machinery, and industrial material for flour mills, oil manufactories, butter factories, distilleries, tanneries, machinery for gold, iron, and coal mines, saw mills, machinery for brick fields and salt works, and machinery for manufacturing rope, paper, etc., while the demand for wines, spirits, silk goods, furniture, books, musical instruments and jewellery though small at present should increase. The chief drawback to trade is owing to the remoteness of Siberia, the lack of rapid transport thither. Merchants and manufacturers not having depots for their goods in Russia have to content themselves by sending travellers to visit their Siberian customers. Merchants desirous of finding an opening in this new market would do well to group themselves together and to accredit representatives at Tomsk and Irkutsk sharing expenses among them. It would be necessary that these representatives should have a depot for goods sufficiently large to enable them to respond to the demands of customers, who, as a rule, prefer to pay more so long as the goods are on the spot, rather than wait from three to six months for an order to be executed at a lower price. For most kinds of merchandise such a depot would be absolutely necessary, and it would mean certain loss to attempt to do without it.

WORLD'S POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE announcement that the big polo tournament at Delhi next January is to take an international character has caused a great sensation in Indian polo circles. Originally intended to be a competition for the championship of India, arrangements have now been made to invite teams from England, America, France, Italy, and Hungary to compete for the cup presented by His Excellency the Viceroy. Interest in the tournament will be further heightened by the entry of a selected team of crack players from Manipur which State, tradition has it, is the birth-place of polo. Racing, hunting, cricket, football, and golf, all have their votaries, but polo is "par excellence" the game in India, and it is a fitting climax to the great reputation Indian players have acquired at the game that to them should fall the honour of organising the biggest tournament ever held in its history, and the first of an international character. Indian players are not likely to hold continental teams cheaply, as it is well known, in the polo world, that during the last decade the game has caught on wonderfully in France, Italy, and Austria. These countries can now take the field with some chance of success against English and Indian exponents of polo and abnormal interest will attach to their doings in the forthcoming tournament. Polo has in recent years also made a great advance in America, where it is played with a dash and keenness not to be seen anywhere else outside India. The tournament will, needless to say, give a stimulus to polo in India, and lovers of polo will flock to Delhi from all parts of the country to witness it. The competition will be keen, and play will be of a very high order, and the crack British and native teams will find their resources taxed to the utmost in upholding the honour of Indian polo. The Manipuris in particular should prove foemen worthy of the steel of even such redoubtable exponents as the Ulwar and Jodhpore teams.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Lieut. Commander S. D. Vale, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mangalore, having left that port on the 23rd instant. The Minto left Bombay on the 31st January last, and proceeded to Calicut, where she embarked the Collector of that place, and proceeded on annual inspection to the Laccadives, Minicoy and Amini Islands.

THE last private advices from Newchwang were very reassuring, the friction there between the various men-of-war's crews having been unduly magnified out of all proportion.

A CORRESPONDENT sends "the Westminster" a document which sets forth that a little time ago he forwarded six pairs of socks, which cost wholesale 4s 6d, to his brother at Colorado Springs carriage paid. On these socks value 4s. 6d. the brother had to pay no less than 13s. 7d. duty—a charge which seems altogether monstrous, and about which, as is very natural, the correspondent expresses himself pretty strongly.

MEN of science are much interested, and not a little puzzled, it would appear, by the recent earthquakes with their attendant volcanic phenomena which have been reported from the Caucasus, and a special scientific mission has been sent from St. Petersburg (the "Mail's" correspondent reports) to investigate the case. It seems that the volcano twenty-three miles from Schemacha throws up lava, as does a second smaller one some ten miles from the town. The earthquake itself simply threw up stones and earth without any lava, while in the immediate vicinity of the town, the eruptions were merely of fire and steam. The ruins of the town are still steadily burning, and 200 men employed night and day cannot extinguish the conflagration.

GENERAL BOOTH'S organisations busy collecting its self-denial offerings. Last year it netted in this way £40,258. This time the General hopes to get £50,000. Many officers decline butter for a week or to go without sugar and milk in their tea, and even without tea altogether. Others walk to save 'bus fares. From top to bottom a very complete arrangement is made. Each portion of the Army is more or less rightly put down for a certain amount and each soldier and officer is likewise made responsible for a definite sum. This is made up by personal contributions and also by appeals outside the Salvation Army's own membership. In addition street collections take place in London—in the City by permission of the Commissioner of Police—and in other large places.

THE Laputan philosophers, who sought to extract sunshine from cucumbers, have been eclipsed by a "bunko man" in New York, who has persuaded two Kansas farmers, on a visit to that city, to invest 100 dollars each in a scheme for obtaining gold out of goldfish. The farmers met at the aquarium a venerable person, who confided to them the fact that, through the peculiar chemical process of the gold-fish's digestion, seven grains of pure gold are made and dissolved in its body each day. What is more, he had discovered by means of liquid air a process for stopping this scintillation with the result that the gold would become encrusted on the scales and fins. The scientist then took his friends to a "laboratory," where, after various juggling with chemicals, he produced from a small fish a glittering nugget. This was carried to a jeweller, who pronounced it pure gold. After this the farmers had no hesitation in going into partnership with the inventor, and giving him, as a guarantee of good faith, the sum above mentioned. That night they dreamed of untold wealth, but the next day, the senior partner in the new enterprise was not to be found.

GREAT TRADE VICTORY.

THE DECISION OF THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

WHAT IT MEANS TO ENGLAND.

ONE of the most important economic struggles in the world's history has been practically brought to a conclusion at Brussels, and one of the greatest victories ever won for open competitive trade has been secured without the sacrifice of life, money or principle, writes Mr. W. A. M. Goode in the "Daily Express."

Let us see how this Brussels decision affects the man in the street.

Firstly, he will, probably, have to pay a trifle more for his sugar. That scarcely seems a victory. Yet it is so, and is also a saving to his pocket, for had the old system been continued, the English consumer would soon have been at the mercy of the Continental producer, who, having ousted all competition, would quickly have controlled the British sugar trade and raised prices many degrees higher than it will ever go under the present arrangement.

Moreover, the English consumers—those who live in Whitechapel and those who live in Park-lane—would soon have been faced with an additional tax, needed to support bankrupt colonies, whose very condition would then have been a blot on the escutcheon of Empire, and whose financial status would not have been materially improved by the dole from those at home. So, without haggling over the great principles involved, without mentioning the service done to honest trading—to which causes Great Britain has often sacrificed many advantages of the moment—it will be seen that the man in the street has really gained money by the transaction at Brussels, for whatever advance may be caused in the price of sugar, it can never amount to as much as the drain that would have come upon the English tax payer if Continental bounties had been allowed to continue their ruin of British sugar-producing Colonies.

THE PRACTICAL STANDPOINT.

And this is looking at the matter from the narrow point of view of one's own pocket: the practical standpoint that is regulated to slender incomes and anxious to-morrows, which often make purse and patriotism enemies. Moreover, it is a negative view. The renewed life that the abolition of sugar bounties will inject into the West Indies will have its material reflex in England.

Thousands of old English families and hundreds of large English business houses have their money locked up in those Colonies. For the first time in many years they have seen this week the chance of getting a fair return, of eventually being able to send sugar to the Mother-country on almost equal terms with Germany and Austria. That means, not only the staving off of countless failures that would have had a seriously depressing effect upon the general business world, but a marked increase in the volume of English trade which, while resuscitating Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other sugar-producing islands, is obviously to the advantage of many thousands in the United Kingdom.

From a Colonial policy point of view, Mr. Chamberlain probably never added such a pacific or effective feather to his cap, if one may say so without fear or intention of political prejudice. It would, perhaps, be going too far to say that Mr. Chamberlain has saved the West Indies to the Crown, but it certainly is not going farther than the knowledge of any who intimately know those islands to say that he has averted a strenuous and clamorous demand, among certain sections, for annexation to the one country which, under the existing continental bounties, is the main support of the West Indies—namely the United States.

A SWEEPING REVERSAL.

How has it come about, this agreement of the Continental nations to take off their export bounties and impose an import duty of 6 frs. per 100 kilogrammes? The importance of such sweeping reversal of commercial policy, such topsy-turvy-dom of tariff, can scarcely be realised by those who live in a free trade country.

In many respects it means more to the Frenchman German, and Austrian than it does to the Englishman. That it is for the good of the greatest number of these may be assumed from the fact that the delegates of all nations have agreed to the new order of things. For years the Continental consumer of sugar has been paying exorbitantly high prices, so that the Continental manufacturer might export the bulk of his product to England and other foreign countries, and thus secure the unearned increment of state bounty.

Originally created to foster budding industry, that Napoleonic aid to beet sugar has been transformed into a lever to accumulate wealth to the few and bardship to the many. As if its abuse were not sufficient, there sprung up in Germany and Austria the sugar cartels, probably the strongest "trusts" in existence, which curtailed German and Austrian consumption and pooled profits from enormous bounties paid upon surplus product exported at reduced prices. Against the wealth of the cartels and against the honest belief of many protectionists, the unfortunate Continental consumer of sugar has never been able to prevail until the other day, when thanks to the precariousness of the commercial position of the West Indies, the British Government stiffened up its back and said to the Continent:

WHAT IT MEANT.

"If you pay your people bonuses for sending sugar here, we will tax them what you pay; for our Colonies can't compete on that basis."

There was, perhaps, just a suspicion of bluff in that threat of a countervailing duty, for there are some leaders in the economic world and in the Cabinet who still believe that defensive measures are opposed to free trade. Indeed, it is quite likely that the threat would never have been made at all, had not France indicated her complete accord with Great Britain's attitude.

Yves Guyot influenced his own Government, and came to London, where he spent several weeks arguing with British authorities who, rather than make a threat that they wrongly imagined would endanger old principles, were almost willing to see a great Colony ruined and a vital industry pass into the control of Continental combinations whose defiance of all economic laws had raised up even in their own countries ominous signs of popular discontent.

But criticism is now rather beside the point for the threats which caused pangs to over-conscientious free-traders, are needless of execution. The Governments of Austria and Germany appear to have been heartily, though secretly, delighted at the aggressive attitudes of Great Britain and France, for they were then afforded the opportunity of saying to their great sugar interests:

"My dear Sirs—We would willingly continue our protection, but how can we, in face of such opposition? And if we did, it would do you no good for France and England will tax you whatever we pay you."

And while they commiserated with the sugar interests they made themselves enormously popular with the consumer.

THE Budget statement puts the estimated military expenditure in 1902-03 at £16,775,000 or £1,551,400 more than the revised estimate of the current financial year. Sir Edward Law says in explanation that "a considerable proportion of the large increase is due to the fact that, for the coming year, we cannot reckon on the continuance of important savings from the absence of troops in China and South Africa." This, says the "Pioneer," is practically a repetition of the statement made last year. But why should there be the least doubt on the point? It is absolutely certain that there will be no material reduction in the number of Indian troops maintained in China; and it may safely be calculated that no trooping on a large scale from South Africa to India will be possible. Even if the war should come to an end by June, troops cannot be shipped to this country in the monsoon period; but the most sanguine believers in Lord Kitchener's luck do not believe that the end is yet near. The usual result of an omission to estimate for savings which are practically certain, is that somebody immediately proceeds to spend the money in anticipation, knowing that the country will at least be as the Budget estimated, and that the public will probably not appreciate what has occurred.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER LOSSES.

POLICE IN ORANGE COLONY.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that the week's results give five Boers killed and 158 captured or surrendered.

Colonel Nixon's column found three Krupp guns north of Lindley.

The arrival of the Boer delegates in Pretoria surprised M. Kruger and his entourage.

Boer circles on the continent believe that the mission will result in communication from the Boer representatives in Europe and subsequent exchange of Dutch and English notes.

Lord Milner has proclaimed the establishment of Police in the towns of the Orange Colony.

RISE IN CONSOLS.

Consols advanced seven-eighths in London yesterday on the announcement of the Boer Mission to Pretoria.

There is a hopeful feeling in Parliamentary circles regarding the outcome.

DESTRAINT ON BRITISH BANKS IN JAPAN.

The Yokohama Municipality has destrained on the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for failure to pay the house tax under the recent law taxing foreigners. Similar proceedings have been taken against the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, denied that Government had pledged themselves to diminish the poppy area and also denied that the area had increased. He quotes statistics showing restriction in production and export.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

His Majesty the King's birthday will be celebrated on the 30th May.

CORONATION HOLIDAYS.

The Coronation day and the day following have been proclaimed Bank holidays.

COTTON GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

A conference of cotton experts and traders held at Berlin decided to send a commission to study the cultivation of cotton in the United States preliminary to introducing its cultivation in East Africa as a native industry.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

A NEW BILL.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Balfour introduced the Education Bill. It provides for substituting the existing County Borough and Urban Councils for School Boards, as educational authority, both for primary and secondary education and strengthening financially the voluntary schools which will be submitted to a certain measure of control.

London will be excluded.

A special Bill for London will be introduced next session.

COUNT VON BULOW IN ITALY.

Count von Bulow, who is now on a holiday in Venice, meets Signor Zanardelli and Signor Prinetti at Kerona.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal has now been cleared.

M. LOUBET'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The French Chamber has voted half a million francs for President Loubet's journey to Russia.

[The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote the other day :—Though the invitation which the Emperor Nicholas has just addressed to M. Loubet was expected, it has given great satisfaction to the official world in Paris and to the French nation in general. The Franco-Russian Alliance is undoubtedly still most popular, and the public demonstrations of its solidity are always greeted with something like enthusiastic joy by the French people. The exact date of the President's journey is not yet fixed, but there are very good reasons for supposing it will take place in the second fortnight of May. The General Elections will be held either on April 27 or on May 4, and the second ballot a fortnight later. The Chamber will probably reassemble on the 3rd of June, and as the President of the Republic cannot leave France till the elections are ended, and must be in Paris at the moment of the meeting of the new Chamber, his visit to St. Petersburg will, it is believed, be effected between those two events.

The text of the autograph letter addressed by the Czar to M. Loubet will, naturally, not be made public ; but the "Temps" says it can state it is full of most affectionate terms, reference being made to the recent stay of the Russian Sovereigns in France, and the extremely agreeable souvenirs carried away by them.

It seems certain that only one Minister, M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will accompany M. Loubet to Russia.

The "Liberte" thinks it can give an outline of the programme of the journey. The President of the Republic will, it says, embark at either Cherbourg or Brest on the Massena, which will be escorted by three cruisers. The Czar will meet the Chief of the Republic in the Cronstadt roadstead. The Emperor and President will land together at Peterhof, where a whole wing of the Palace will be reserved for M. Loubet and his suite during his stay. During the first day the President of the Republic will pay a visit to the Empress, and be entertained at a gala banquet, followed by a soiree at the Peterhof Theatre. The second day will be occupied by a Review of troops at Tsarskoie Selo, followed by a Military lunch. On the third day M. Loubet will visit St. Petersburg, and inaugurate the the bridge over the Neva, of which President Felix Faure laid the first stone in 1897. On the fourth and last day of his stay the President of the Republic will entertain the Czar and Czarina at lunch on board the Massena in the Cronstadt roadstead ; after which the French Squadron will leave Russian waters on its return to France. It is thought that M. Loubet will land at Dunkirk and it is said that General Brugere, the Generalissimo of the French Army, will accompany the President of the Republic to Russia.]

THE CORONATION.

BONFIRES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 25.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman telegraphs that the idea of celebrating the late Queen's second Jubilee by means of bonfires has suggested a similar celebration on the occasion of the coming coronation. Lord Cranborne has agreed to preside over a committee which has been formed to arrange for a chain of bonfires throughout the country on the night of the coronation.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT RATNAGERI.

RATNAGERI, MAR. 25.

His Excellency Lord Northcote landed here at 9 o'clock this morning. The Collector having introduced the officers and gentlemen present, H. E. drove to the Collector's bungalow, Shrimant Bapu Saheb Phadke and Mogal Hormusji Sohoni garlanding H. E. on the way. His Excellency paid a visit to the Municipal, Local Board, where addresses were presented, praying for the building of the pier of Ratnageri which His Excellency promised to consider after the monsoons. H. E. also visited the Industrial School, and the Lunatic and Leper Asylums.

His Highness ex-King Thebaw paid a visit to His Excellency, which was duly returned. A reception was held at 9 p.m. and H. E. left at 10-30.

THE AMIR'S CORONATION.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

As at present arranged, the coronation of Amir Habibullah takes place at Cabul next November, after the year of mourning for the death of the late Amir has passed.

STRENGTHENING THE ARMY.

NEW BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states that with a view to completing the Artillery of the fourth, fifth, and sixth Army Corps, the War Office has decided to raise eighteen new field batteries of regulars.

A number of Militia batteries are also to be organised, together with some others which are to be partly regular and partly military.

A DEAD OFFICER'S V. C.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables :—I understand that Lord Roberts has recommended his Majesty to bestow the Victoria Cross upon the relatives of the late Lieutenant Nesham, who displayed such conspicuous gallantry at the time of Lord Methuen's disaster, and was killed because he refused to surrender after working the guns single-handed for some hours.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN PLANS BETRAYED.

REVELATIONS DISCONCERTING TO GERMANY.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that the Russian papers admit that Colonel Grimm has been arrested for high treason and confirm the reports of his confession.

The impression extends that Colonel Grimm's betrayals included the French plans in case of a Franco-Russian mobilization.

It is certain that the French staff is greatly fluttered and is in constant communication with the Russian staff.

The discovery deals a fatal blow to the German party in Russia, and strengthens the dual alliance.

IMPERIAL CADETS' SADDLE-CLOTHS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Notice has been given in Parliament of a question complaining of the use of the snow leopard skin as saddle-cloths for the Imperial Cadet Corps as involving extirpation of a beautiful animal.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

At a Special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day, a Committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Government of India, on the subject of the proposed scheme for making roads through the crowded portion of Calcutta.

The proposals put forward included the export tax on jute and octroi duty of ten rupees per chest on opium towards paying the cost.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

The Universities Commission held their last meeting in Calcutta to-day, To-morrow will be spent in inspection, and on Thursday the members leave for Benares and Allahabad.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain G. Langborne, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Atkinson, Mr J J	Murphy, Mr J H J
Barbour, Mr and Mrs	Maxwell, 2nd Lieut A P
Barbour, Miss	Moore, Capt F L
Boyd, Rev and Mrs	Magrath, Capt B H B
Bicker, Miss E	Norman, Mr A R
Black, Mr J	Oliver, Mr L C
Bird, Capt R	Prist, Mr and Mrs C W and 2 children
Block, Lieut	Ricketts, Capt L H
Barrow, Mrs	Ross, Mr R R Sutherland M W
Barrow, Miss	Stephens, Mr
Chambers, Miss	Simpson, Mr N A
Chichester, Lieut	Smith, Miss E J
Downning, Mr T C	Scott, Miss
Dallas, Capt, Mrs A E and child	Searle, Capt P C
Desmond, Mr J	Simpson, Mr and Mrs J B
Douglas, Mr, Mrs H D and 4 infants	Simpson, Miss M
Field, Mr	Smyth, Mr C W
Fieldin, Capt	Shone, Mrs
Fox-Male, 2nd Lieut W C	Tresider, Mr R
Fitz Gibbon, Miss	Tryge, Mr B
Greenfield, Mr W B	Tuqmon, Mr C
Gaye, Mr and Mrs W	Tinpey, 2nd Lieut G A
Grant, Maj and Mrs T C	Williams, Mr and Mrs P
Gysi, Miss	Walker, 2nd Lieut H S
Heinemann, Mr and Mrs G	Watson, Mr H G
Hoggle, Miss	Whitworth, 2nd Lieut T S
Harris, Mr H	Walton, Mrs
Haggor, Maj and M R	Whyte, Mr J A
Lacon, 2nd Lieut G H	

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	24 7-8

THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

WITHDRAWAL OF MISSIONARIES DEMANDED.

A SHANGHAI despatch, dated March 1st, states :—The Chinese authorities have notified the Powers that the districts to the north and north-west of Nanning-fu, on the borders of Tonkin, are in a state of rebellion, and demand the withdrawal of the missionaries in those districts.

A telegram was received in Canton by the American Consul asking him to give orders to recall the missionaries living at Nanning-fu in consequence of the dangers there arising from the rebellion which began at Wat Lam late last year (Chinese). The missionaries living at Nanning-fu are Mr. and Mrs. Landous, of the International Alliance Mission.

A Canton correspondent says that Kwangsi is so far removed from the seat of government that it seems to be always in a chronic state of rebellion. For a long time, robbers have been in the ascendancy in that province. On the second day of the Chinese new year, at Wat Lam Fu, the rebel leader, or as he might be more appropriately called, the robber chief, raised his flag. The flag bears the motto rob the rich and succour the poor. Theoretically it is a kind of socialistic movement ; practically it is organised robbery. There is no likelihood of the first part of the motto being forgotton, but the poor have suffered equally with the rich. As the robber army has swept along, they havel completely despoiled the people, money, grain and live stock, every thing has been carried away. A force of about eighteen hundred men left Canton three days ago to restore order in Kwangsi. As it will take two or three weeks for these men to get to the scene of the outbreak, that will leave plenty of time for the robbers to adjust the inequalities in the social scale according to their ideal. When they have done this to their hearts content, they can retire to the mountains and bid defiance to the government troops. This has often been done before, and there is no reason why it should not be repeated in this instance.

CHOLERA AT CANTON.

COMMANDER OF H.M.S. 'BRITOMART' DEAD.

Owing no doubt to the long continued drought, cholera has broken out in Canton, and according to all accounts is working havoc among the Chinese in different parts of that densely populated city. This forenoon, the sad intelligence was brought to Hongkong that Lieut.-Commander E. A. Baird, of H.M. gunboat Britomart, had succumbed to the disease. It appears that, on Thursday, Feb. 27, the deceased officer was playing tennis on the Shameen, and dined there at night. About mid-night, he was taken ill on board his ship with a pain in the chest. He was medically attended, but gradually got worse, and died about 3-30 on the following afternoon. Lieut-Commander Baird was a young officer who was well-known, and his death caused quite a gloom over the little European community. The flags on Shameen were lowered out of respect. He was buried to-day at French Island. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge was down the river, and the deceased was to have gone to pick him up. The "Firebrand' has, however, been sent instead. Before becoming unconscious, deceased mentioned that he drank some milk which had not been boiled.

Only the other day, one of the Customs employees, Mr. T. Agnew, 23 years of age, also fell a victim to cholera. He drank some well-water, and had a very sudden death. A Chinese also died in the presence of a number of people, including Europeans, on the Hongkong wharf at Canton, and the City is said to be full of the disease.

TERRIBLE DISASTER NEAR HANOI.

250 LIVES LOST.

Tonkin exchanges contain particulars of a disaster to a Chinese-owned steam launch in the river near Hanoi, involving a serious loss of life.

It appears that on the evening of Sunday, the 16th February, about a quarter to seven o'clock, the launch Kwang Fat left Namdinh for Hanoi, having on board Madame Arlhac (the wife of an Inspector of the native guard who was lying sick in the Lanessan Hospital in Hanoi), their infant child, and over three hundred Chinese passengers. The launch was obviously overloaded with passengers and merchandise, and at the village, of Ninh she began to fill with water and eventually foundered. It was a dark night, and the scene must have been terrible, for in spite of the efforts of some junk people to rescue the unfortunate passengers, over one hundred and fifty persons, including Madame Arlhac and her baby and a number of Chinese women and children were drowned. The latest reports to hand place the total loss of life at two hundred and fifty. A government launch left for the scene of the disaster to render assistance in the recovery of bodies. Our Hanoi and Haiphong contemporaries condemn the lack of regulation on the steam launches on the river, and urge the authorities to adopt measures to prevent similar accidents in future.

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

At a mass meeting of foreigners held at Kobe on February 26 afternoon, resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the application of the House Tax on property on the former Settlement, as being a violation of the conditions of the perpetual leases and infraction of the treaties, that land renters should not consent to pay until the question has been finally settled between the foreign Ministers and the Japanese Government. Also that the city authorities should be informed of this decision, and that copies of the resolutions should be forwarded to the Foreign Ministers, and to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jutaro Komura. It was also resolved to cable the proceedings to the American, British, French and German newspapers.

AN IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

To-day, (wrote the Peking correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" on the 20th ult.), occurred the third audience with the Emperor of China, or rather, we should say, with the Empress Dowager, as she sat in the place of prominence on the throne, while the Emperor sat at her left, and a little below. All the Ministers, with their staffs, were received. There was nothing startling or unusual, unless we except the lack of formality, the rush to the front, and a use of the camera. The address by the Doyen was in fitting language, with no great significance. It was the New Year's reception.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

On the 20th ult., the Peking correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" wrote :—In the payment of the indemnity the security fixed by the Foreign Ministers, viz., the additional Customs revenue, the Native Customs, and the salt gabelle, is not sufficient. Hence, each province is apportioned so much, as follows :—Kiangsu 2,500,000 taels, Szechuan 2,200,000 taels, Kuangtung 2,000,000 taels, Chekiang 1,400,000 taels, Hupeh 1,200,000 taels, Anhui 1,000,000 taels, Shantung and Shansi 900,000 taels each, Fukien and Chihli 800,000 taels each, Hunan 700,000 taels, Shensi 600,000 taels, Sinchiang or Turkestan 400,000 taels, Kansu, Yunnan, Kueichou and Kuangsi 300,000 taels each. The total is 18,800,000 taels, or nearly enough for the first annual instalment. We hear that Shantung's quota was raised in advance by Governor Yuan Shih-kai before he left that province, also that Chihli's quota for two years in advance is on deposit. The first monthly instalment of the indemnity being paid, it is expected that there will be no trouble, at least the first two years.

THE REACTIONARIES AT PEKING.

It is stated in news received from the North (says the "N.-C. Daily News," that the reactionaries in Peking are strongly opposed to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's advice to the Throne to engage six Foreign Advisers to the Central Government, namely, one each from the countries of Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Germany, France, and Russia, which was reported in these columns at the time. Even the alternative, that Chinese who have been educated abroad and those who have a thorough knowledge of International politics, etc., be especially appointed advisers to the Central Government, has not been received with any feeling of satisfaction by the reactionary councillors of the Empress Dowager.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON CANTON RIVER.

HOIHO RUNS DOWN PASSENGER BOAT.

MANY PEOPLE DROWNED.

An accident of a common nature on the Canton River, but attended by extraordinary loss of life occurred on the morning of March 7, a little to the north of the Tai-mi Beacon. The passenger steamer Hoi-ho, Chinese-owned and flying the British flag, was on her way from Canton to Hongkong followed closely by the s. s. Bakan Maru and the s. s. Powan. The Hoiho, which was leading, was nearly opposite the Fort, when what is said to be one of the Tungkun passage boats, crowded with passengers, crossed her course. They were shouted to keep clear, but it was too late—the Hoi-ho crashed into the native craft and sank her. It was rather early in the morning for those on board the other vessels to see the effect of the collision, but it is known over 100 people were thrown into the water and many were drowned. The cook of the passenger boat was amongst those saved, and he computed that the number of people on board was upwards of 280. About 100 were saved but, owing to the peculiar construction of these boats it is feared that many must have perished. These craft are, in order to keep off pirates, turtle-shaped, with one entrance only. Escape was therefore impossible for many. A Chinese torpedo boat in the vicinity went to the spot and recovered the bodies. The water-logged boat was towed in towards the shore, and many bodies were got inside. On the way down from Canton this morning, those on board the different vessels could see heaps of bodies lying on sail-cloth on the bank waiting the arrival of the mandarin and British Consul to view them.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

CONCLUSION OF THE CAMP.

THE Bombay Light Horse have on Monday seen the conclusion of the longest and also one of the most instructive Camps they have ever held. The camp commenced on the 26th February. Although it extended over a longer period than usual, practically every member of the corps put in his attendance.

The camp was pitched alongside the Jackal Club, and adjoining the camp of the Volunteer Rifles. This was the first camp arranged by Sergeant Instructor Coy, but he did his work very well, and the horses were better accommodated than usual. Parades were held every morning except on Saturdays, and the work was divided between field-firing on the range and scouting across country. Before the camp broke up, there was an inspection of the horses and of the saddlery, and, in spite of the fact that they both had been in daily use for three weeks, it was admitted that the condition of the horses and equipment had never been better since the corps was organized. The prolonged residence under canvas of the majority of the members had also made them very fit.

Advantage was taken of the proximity of the Volunteer Rifles camp and of several companies of Native Infantry to arrange several sham fights. Captain Dunlop's Cyclist Corps and the Light Horse troopers also carried out some engagements in the neighbourhood of Parla village. On Thursday last about seventy of the Native Infantry made a night attack on the combined camps, in the defence of which the Light Horse were allotted a left flank. The aggressive force delivered their attack on the centre of the position, not being sufficiently strong to attack in all positions at once.

In the absence of General Ventris, Colonel Riddell inspected the corps on Monday morning. There were present on parade forty-eight members, including all ranks, the squadron, which now consists of three troops, marched past single file, and showed the inspecting officer how each man was mounted and turned out. Forming in column of sections the squadron trotted off the south of the range, wheeled about, came over two jumps in very good style and so on to the 800 yards firing point, and dismounted by sections. The led horses were immediately taken out of the line of fire. One-half of the dismounted men, under Lieutenant Henga Symons, advanced under cover, and fired at several unknown ranges at a row of chatties placed on the ground between the mantlets, and at a moving target of khaki figures passing to and fro before the chatties. As soon as a certain amount of ammunition had been expended, the number ones were ordered to mount and gallop away under the railway. They were followed by the number twos, and number fours, each party keeping up the fire until their comrades got under cover.

The support, under Sergeant Reddie, then advanced, fired and mounted in a similar manner until all reassembled out of sight. The led horses, under Lieutenant Moir, behaved exceedingly well.

The squadron was afterwards divided into an advance guard, and moved north-east to Bomanvadi village, passing before the inspecting officer, who was located on Sabar Hill. From Bomanvadi the squadron was again divided, and sent out scouts towards Parla, who were fired upon by the enemy (the Bombay Volunteer Rifles). Reports were sent in, and the whole squadron dismounted and advanced to the firing line, where a brisk engagement took place until the "cease fire" sounded and the squadron marched back to their parade ground. Here Colonel Riddell expressed himself much satisfied with the morning's work.

Trooper Maxwell, who is attached to the corps, and was in South Africa with Lumsden's Horse, was then called to the front, and Colonel Riddell presented him with a Lumsden's Medal for his service in South Africa. The different troops were photographed by Messrs. Clifton and Co., and returned to quarters. The annual Camp was then broken up.

Capt. Cuffe is to be sincerely congratulated on the efficient state to which he has brought his Command.

KHANDESH NOTES.

THIS is not a district in which events move rapidly, writes our correspondent. Since I last wrote there have been few changes. Mr. Gubbay, I. C. S., has gone on short leave, and Mr. French, I. C. S., has returned and has taken over charge of the Bhusaval sub-division.

There is still a great deal of distress in the western portion of the district. Relief works have been opened in several places, but it is difficult to induce the shy Bhils and other hill people to come to Government works. This is partly due to their wild nature, and partly caused by the memory of 1899, when so many relief workers were struck down by cholera. This year, it is hoped, that we shall escape without any serious visitation of cholera. Had it been coming, it would probably have declared itself ere this.

The bags of large game in the district have up to date been poor. No tigers have been bagged, though pigs have several times been seen, and one beast got away wounded from Messrs. Stewart and de Winton. Mr. Stewart got a sambur some days back, and Mr. Simcox has accounted for two bison and a cheetal.

Dacoities are less numerous, owing to the energy of the Police. They are not, however, likely to cease entirely until at least one good season has restored some degree of prosperity to the Bhil country.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

"THE MAHRATTA" writes :—It has been announced that while Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy has been invited to England by the King-Emperor to represent the city of Bombay at His Majesty's coronation, the Hon. Sirdar Vinchurkar has been chosen for a similar purpose in the name of the whole Bombay Presidency. The choice of both these gentlemen has not been, in our opinion, very happy. No doubt, Sir Jamshetji is the head of the Bombay Parsees, still he does not, we venture to think, possess those qualities which entitle a man to be honoured as a real leader of a community. The baronetcy in the house of Sir Jamsetji is a creation of the Government, but it is unfair to say that the descendants of the first baronet of that name hardly have sustained their claims to the position which the distinguished founder of the baronetcy deservedly enjoyed in the Parsee community ; and we are positively of opinion that regard being had to the great public services which the Hon. Mr. Mehta has rendered to the city of Bombay as a corporator, the choice of Government in the matter of the representation of the metropolis at the coronation should have fallen upon none other than Mr. Mehta. As for Sirdar Vinchurkar, the less said about him in this connection the better. He is no doubt a scion of a once distinguished Brahmin family, in the time of the Peishwas. But the decay of the distinguishing family-virtues has been as conspicuous in the scions of this historical family, as we fear, in most of the historical families famous in the Peishwai. Sirdar Vinchurkar is, we believe, an Honorary Magistrate, but Honorary Magistrates have, now a days, become so numerous that we may be said to have to stumble against them in the street. Sirdar Vinchurkar is moreover a member of the Legislative Council, and his performance on the occasion of the debate on the Land Revenue Bill, the public has certainly not yet forgotten. It strikes us, therefore, as the very height of impropriety that this young Government nominee in the Council who became first known to the people outside his Taluka by the dispraise showered upon him throughout the Presidency for his unintelligent support to the B. L. R. bill, should be selected over the heads of hundreds, more worthy than he, to represent the whole of the Bombay Presidency at the coronation. We unhesitatingly protest and say that if the Bombay Government means really to pass off this precious young Sirdar as the most finished type of the cultured and enlightened Brahmin community, or a perfect pattern of the private or public virtues of the people of this Presidency, than that is a monstrous misrepresentation of them to the London public. We must go further and say that this misrepresentation can hardly escape being called wilful by some, because they may believe that the Government cannot be possibly ignorant of the facts mentioned above. . . . Sirdar Vinchurkar will adequately discharge his duties. . . . yes, certainly; he will adequately fill the chair assigned to him at whatever function. But we should only like to know whether it is really meant that the great communities in his presidency should entrust to him the task of their representation in every respect at the coming coronation.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

THE Hon. Secretaries beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a cheque for Rs. 15,000, being the first instalment of proceeds of Lady Jenkins' stall, Pet Stall and Shadow Pantomime.

The Hon. Secretaries will be much obliged if those who have claims against the Fancy Fete Fund or who have sums of money to pay in will communicate with them without delay, so that the accounts may be closed as soon as possible.

Lady Jenkins begs to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling and Mr. George Lund for donations of Rs. 100 each. Lady Jenkins and Mrs. Dorab Tata beg to express their sincere thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen for donation and for helping to sell at the Pagoda stall :—Mr. and Mrs. Ming-quo, Mr. and Mrs Bomanji Petit, Miss. Petit, Mr. Pherosha Mehta, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. Arnold Jenkins, Mrs. Dunjibhoy Petit, Mrs. Bastawalla, Miss Banoo Watcha.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 15th instant, the prices of the staple food-grains rose slightly in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach and Belgaum ; elsewhere they fell or were stationary. The district reports are summarised in an appendix.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 15th instant is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	196,259	187,575
Dependants	11,413	10,724
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	39,592	44,217
Total	247,264	242,516

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have increased in Ahmednagar 803, in Sholapur by 333, and in Belgaum by 1 while they have decreased in the other districts as follows :—Panch Mahals 5,811, Ahmedabad 2,728, Bijapur 1,174, Broach 392, Khandesh 210, Surat 159, Kaira 36. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Ahmednagar and Khandesh, where they have decreased by 335 and 3 respectively. The Taloda-Shahada road in the Khandesh District was opened as a relief work during the week. Eight small works under Civil Agency were opened in the Panch Mahals and one in Khandesh.

THE ESCAPE OF VILLIERS, THE BOER PRISONER OF WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "W. P." writes to a Ceylon paper :—"With regard to the escape of Villiagers, the Boer prisoner of war, and his expected arrival in Colombo, do you really think it likely he will be arrested on board a French steamer ? If, as has been said, a prisoner of war cannot be extradited from foreign territory, can he be arrested on board a foreign steamer ? Will he not be under the protection of the French Flag in case he comes here in a Messageries boat ? Some of your readers may perhaps remember an attempt once made by the Ceylon Government, at the instance of the Home authorities, to detain Prince Demorang of Siam at Colombo, when on his way to France on board a Messageries boat. He was to have transhipped at Colombo and every precaution was taken ; but at the last moment the Prince in the company of the Captain of the vessel in which he came, leisurely walked down the gangway, stepped into the cutter of the M. M. Coy., which of course, was flying the French Flag at the time, boarded the homeward bound M. M. boat and got away. I have a recollection of the incident being related to me by a member of the Police Department, at the time. Some of your readers will perhaps be able to throw some light on the subject.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS AND HIGH COURT APPEALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that the learned Chief Justice is presiding at the ensuing Criminal Sessions commencing from 3rd proximo. This Sessions will, it is feared, last for a considerable time, consequently the Appeals now pending in the Appeal Court will have to be postponed till after the summer vacation. This will work very hard upon parties concerned. The decision in Appeal being final (unless appealed to Privy Council which is almost impossible) it is very advisable that the Learned Chief Justice should preside in the Appeal Court and with this object it is suggested that the learned Chief Justice should continue to hold the Appeal Court from the 2nd proximo (as there is Appeal Board for that day) to the 5th idem or it may be made convenient to close the Sessions Court on Fridays for the purpose of the Appeal Court. It may be added that in the event of the learned Chief Justice forming another Bench for Appeal Court it will be very difficult for the parties concerned to get the services of standing counsel to argue their appeals and lay the full facts before the Appeal court as we understand almost all the standing counsel are retained in the Will Forgery Case. Under the circumstances it is trusted that the learned Chief Justice will, on considering this letter, do the needful,—Yours etc.,

A PARTY TO AN APPEAL.

Bombay March 25.

NEW METHOD OF PURIFYING THE AIR.

A GREAT boon in crowded offices and other places where they work is reported from Paris by the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent. M. Desgrez, a Professor at the Faculty of Medicine, and M. Balthazard, a house surgeon in a hospital, have invented a new apparatus for purifying vitiated air. The instrument has been successfully tried before the Prefect of Police and the chief physicians of the Faculty of Medicine. It is expected to be of great service in accidents due to fire gas escapes, explosion, &c., and to be also of particular value for submarine navigation. The "oxygen regenerator," as the apparatus is called, is an application of the properties possessed by the compound sodium bi-oxide, which was discovered, as MM. Desgrez and Balthazard state by an English chemist, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, in 1832, but has hitherto been little utilised. This body when in contact with water, decomposes immediate one part of the oxygen being thrown off and oxide of sodium remaining. If, accordingly, sodium bi-oxide be placed in water in an atmosphere which is being breathed, the supply of oxygen in the air will be constantly renewed, and at the same time the carbonic-acid gas present will be constantly and immediately, on its production be absorbed by the sodium mon-oxide, forming with it bi-carbonate of soda.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	11	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	31	24	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	17	13	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	30	67
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	13	22
G Mahim and Worlee	4	17	26
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	24
Total	95	125	252
Total plague deaths to date	109,553	94,778	

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following races will be held on Saturday the 29th March, 1902 :—

Yachts Handicap (Class A) Race—Start at 3-25 p.m. Course No. 12.

Yachts Handicap (Class B) Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 3.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-5 p.m. Course No. 3.

Ships Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 2 followed by Course No. 13.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Thursday the 27th instant.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUES.

HUNTING GOSSIP.

ABOUT THE 'VARSITY CREWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

SOME interesting alterations of the rules that govern the Lancashire Rugby football clubs were made last week. There was a meeting held in Manchester. The attendance of members was sufficiently large to excite comment, and to justify perhaps the cheery interpretation of one speaker that interest in Rugby football was "looking up." A special whip brought over a strong contingent from Liverpool, and on a division as between Manchester and Liverpool, there would have been very probably a majority for the visitors. Such a division was threatened in the notice of motion for transferring the headquarters of the club from Manchester to Liverpool, but wiser counsels prevailed. The members recognised that the question, if pressed, would breed discord, and that there was advantage to be gained in having the nominal headquarters fixed by a general understanding not in any particular city but wherever the principal administrative officials are at home. Consequently for the present Manchester remains the recognised headquarters, but the rule that definitely fixed this has been expunged, and now Liverpool may have its turn if Liverpool members are ready to take over more of the responsibilities of office. The really interesting change of rules had reference to the constitution of the Committee and the manner of selecting county teams. Hitherto the work of selection has been done by the General Committee, consisting of the officers, ten representatives of clubs, and five representatives elected by the general body of members. The General Committee is to be increased by three, so that each of the thirteen clubs associated with the County Club may have one seat, and there is to be a special team selection committee of seven members. This is rather different from the proposal originally brought forward by Mr. R. D. Wood, who suggested that there would be greater efficiency with a smaller committee, but it was the outcome of a very useful discussion initiated by the representative of Liverpool Old Boys. In this discussion there were some interesting indications of deep-seated devotion to Rugby football—as, for example, the admission of one member that he willingly devotes the twenty-eight Saturdays of the season to refereeing and to other services in connection with the game. The members of the Lancashire Club are satisfied that this season they have not done badly in a playing sense, and there is quiet confidence that the game has a sufficiently strong following in the county to make easy a contemplation of the financial deficit. The England team chosen on Saturday to play against Scotland at Edinburgh is an endorsement of the Selection Committee's earlier judgment. The back division is precisely the same as that which won against Ireland, and the only change forward is the dropping of H. Alexander, of Cheshire in favour of B. C. Hartley, of Kent. England's last victory over Scotland was at Manchester five years ago, and it is ten years since there was an England victory on Scottish soil. There is reason to hope confidently that on March 15 the England fifteen will at least hold its own, as its predecessors have done on the last two journeys northwards.

In the Association League matches all the home teams won, except Stoke, who were a goal down to Everton. Manchester City's visit to Liverpool was one from which points were scarcely expected, and none came, the defence of the visitors breaking up rather badly in the second half. The Manchester team has three home matches in succession ahead of it, but the visitors are Newcastle United and the two Sheffield teams, and therefore there is now little hope of any material advance of their position, even though Notts County and Small Health, both in jeopardy, continue to remain obligingly low on the League table. One of Saturday's matches brought into opposition two teams that have found a way to the semi-final for the English Cup—Notts Forest and Derby County. The Forest had, on their own ground, an easy victory. It is very unsafe to try to draw Cup-tie conclusions from League form, but this much may be said, that while Derby County made a poor show at Nottingham, Sheffield United, with whom they have to play at West Bromwick on March 15, played a wonderfully fine game against their neighbours Sheffield Wednesday. In the Cup tie at Bramall Lane on Thursday one saw neither side then playing to advantage because of the mud that held the players' feet, but on Saturday the ground was drier, and the United players put in some of their best work. Lipsham played on the wing as one who would justify his selection for the international ; Common was a busy forward of tremendous resource, and Needham was never more ready to save a critical situation. Sheffield United won by a larger margin than the run of play really justified, but their excellent all-round football gave confirmation to the favourable impression that one formed last Thursday of their chances in the coming Cup tie. The Association League competition ought to be won easily by Sunderland. They have what should be a very interesting match with Everton a fortnight hence, but six of their remaining engagements are home fixtures, the teams including Stoke, Small Health, and Grimsby.

The place of Ireland in the international matches played under Association rules is especially melancholy. Ireland has never yet beaten England or Scotland. Once only her eleven has drawn with each country. In twenty matches with Wales there have only been six victories and three draws. The game at Belfast ended, therefore, in quite a usual manner, and the only consolation for the losers was that they did less badly than in that very disastrous match against Scotland last year. Last Saturday there was another Association international match—the meeting of England and Wales, at Wrexham. There was a trial match last week, and the Selection Committee showed their appreciation of the form then displayed by choosing only five of the twenty-two players engaged. The play of the amateurs made a very poor impression, and R. E. Foster, of the Corinthians, alone gets his cap. The players new to international distinction in to-day's eleven are the Aston Villa goalkeeper, the Blackburn Rovers captain (who is spoken of with enthusiasm as the best full back in the League), W. Hogg, the Sunderland outside right, and Lipsham, the speedy wing man of Sheffield United. The other players include some who have seen much international football, like Needham and Bloomer and Crabtree, who have more than the baker's dozen of international caps already, Sager's appearance as centre forward, in the place so long filled with brilliant success by G. O. Smith, is an experiment which is to be tried because of the players' great promise as the recently appointed leader of the Bury attack. The Welsh defence to-day will be the same as that which the England forwards so effectually broke down at Newcastle last year. There is an interesting struggle in progress for second place in the Northern Rugby League. Swinton have been handicapped by a deduction of points, but they have yet the narrow chance of beating Bradford by one point. Salford, too, are "in the running." They may tie with Swinton if they win all the matches before them. Runcorn's defeat by Bradford knocked their speculative chances in this direction on the head. Saturday brought a surprisingly good demonstration of Swinton playing form. This was in the second half of the game and after an equal score at the interval. The Swinton backs are unsurpassed in Northern Union football, and their tactics in breaking through first on one win and then on the other were delightful to witness. Salford's better combination in the latter half of the game enabled them to defeat Warrington. The Warrington forwards were very securely held, and Lomas especially worked with prolific results. Davies, who was lately brought into the Salford team as an understudy to Lomas, made a very good impression in Varty's usual position. A nimble ex-Birkenhead player, Edmunds, did much good work for Warrington.

Although brilliant sunshine and dry east winds are not usually considered suitable conditions for fox-hunting, there has been no reason to complain of the quality of the sport obtained recently, albeit fog has been rather troublesome in some districts. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Douglas-Pennant has consented to remain in office with the Grafton for at least another season. In the meantime all possible efforts will be made to reduce the amount of barbed

wire, and if they prove successful, as doubtless they will, we trust there will be no need to consider a change of Mastership in the Grafton country for a long time to come. Mr. E. Byron, who has been Master of the Old Surrey Hounds for just a quarter of a century, has intimated his intention to retire at the end of the present season. He succeeded Mr. Mortimer in 1877, and his resignation is generally regretted. A new Master will also be required for the Badsworth country, as, owing, we regret to say, to ill-health, Mr. Fullerton has decided to resign. He took over the pack from Colonel Ramsden in 1895, and is to be followed by Mr. C. Brook, who is guaranteed a subscription of £2,200. In the Kingdom of Fife, as natives of that part of Scotland love to describe their county, Sir Jhon Gilmour stands down in favour of his son Captain Jack Gilmour, who intends to carry the horn himself. Earlier than usual—on April 11—Messrs. Tettersall have arranged to hold a sale of foxhounds at Rugby. Among other lots, the entire dog pack of the Vine, consisting of twenty-two couples, will be put up to auction. It may be remembered that the number of hunting days with the Vine was reduced lately, and Mr. Podmore, the Master, finds he has no longer occasion for so many hounds. Messrs. Tattersall's next hound sale will take place towards the middle of May. Referring to the subject of wire an old Master of Hounds observed in a letter to the "Westminster Gazette" that the landowners were more to blame than the farmers. In many cases this is undoubtedly the case, and on different occasions the present writer has drawn attention to the fact that the landowners have the key to the situation. In the first place, it is within their power to prohibit the use of wire upon their estates, but if this be done it becomes almost incumbent on them to provide their tenants with other material for fencing. Rough timber is of small value; plenty of it is available in most districts, and were it given to the farmers free of charge they would willingly put it up for themselves. Not a few landed proprietors are grave offenders in the matter of wire, and if they set a bad example they must not be surprised if it is followed by their tenants. A first-rate run that assumed the form of a wide ring was obtained with the Belvoir Hounds on Wednesday after meeting at Goadby Hall. Finding at once in Clawson Thorn, hounds got away well with a fox that, leaving Clawson village on the right, pointed for Holwell Mouth. The Quorn territories were then invaded, hounds running in splendid style past Wartnaby and Hickling Standard to Sherbrooke's. There was no delay in that covert, and the chase gradually bore round, until the end came at Holwell Mouth, where the fox was rolled over after an excellent run that lasted for upwards of an hour.

The Oxford crew were at work again at Putney twice on Thursday and the impression that was formed of them on the previous day was confirmed. They did their work in very good style and travelled evenly and well; but, for some reason or other—probably because the leg-drive, which Oxford crews have generally attained to perfection, is not yet satisfactory—their boat certainly fails to travel fast between the strokes. No very fast work was attempted, but in the morning, after paddling up to Mortlake by easy stages they dropped down again to Chiswick, and then rowed hard, but never at more than 32 strokes a minute, for five minutes. This was the best piece of work they did during the day, and the form shown was very satisfactory. In the afternoon only light work was attempted. The Cambridge men created a very favourable impression indeed when they made their first appearance, about half an hour after their rivals had got afloas in the morning. They went down to Hurlingham, and then paddled strongly up to Chiswick Eyot, taking an easy on the way. From there they rowed hard up to Mortlake, and, turning there, did some excellent paddling on the downward journey. Individually the men, all of them, did excellent work, and as a crew they rowed with great dash, but they are not quite so well together as are the Oxford men. The impression they created was that of a crew capable, with very little improvement, of rowing a very fast race; but there is some reason to fear that they are almost too far advanced for such an early stage in their preparation, and great care will have to be exercised to keep them from getting stale.

There has been an immense amount of comment and suggestion, not to mention unasked advice, in regard to the forthcoming international match, and so the Council of the Royal Liverpool Club, through their secretary, Mr. Harold Janion, have thought it well to define their attitude. The matter may be summed up briefly by saying that this first match between Scotland and England has been instituted by the Liverpool Club experimentally, entirely on their own account, precisely in the same manner as they arranged an experimental Amateur Championship in 1885. The success which attended that first competition induced the ruling clubs, including Royal Liverpool, to take the matter in hand, and the Amateur Championship as now constituted ranks only second in importance to the chief golfing event of the year. As regards the international matbh, the Liverpool Club purposely abstained from communicating with the other four clubs on whose courses the Championships are held, being anxious to avoid creating precedents or influencing in any way action that may be taken hereafter. The strength of the teams, ten a-side, was decided on as being the usual number for the team competitions of Royal Liverpool, and for a similar reason the issue is to be settled in the usual manner by holes the side that scores up the larger number being the winner. There can be no doubt that a wise discretion has been used. Nothing has been laid down as regards qualifications. The selection committees are subject to no restrictions, and in choosing the players will exercise their own discretion. At the meeting of the delegates, to be held at Hoylake during the week, of the Amateur Championship, the question of International matches will be fully discussed, and if it be decided to hold them annually the ruling clubs will frame the necessary rules and conditions.

With only a few weeks to elapse before the seventeenth Amateur Championship it may be interesting to recall some details of its past history. First as regards nationality. There have been five Scottish Champions as against three that hailed from south of the Border, but the three Englishmen have accounted amongst them for nine successes. Mr. John Ball, jun., has been responsible for no fewer than five victories, Mr. Horace Hutchinson for two, and Mr. Harold Hiltan for the same number. Mr. J. E. Laidlay (twice), Mr. Anderson, Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville, the late Mr. F. G. Tait, and the late Dr. Allan, were the successful Scotsmen, and their victories total up to seven. Untill 1900 the Blue Ribbon of amateur golf always escaped the skill of Mr. H. H. Hilton, chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Mr. Tait, who disposed of the present Amateur Champion in three if not four tournaments. Last year's encounter was made memorable by the plucky uphill game played by Mr. J. L. Low in the final, which he lost by a single hole. A very interesting competition should be witnessed at Hoylake next month. Mr. Hilton will probably be the favourite, but if all the "cracks" compete he will have his work cut out to win his third Amateur Championship.

All golfers will hear with regret that Tom Dunn is in a critical state of health, and that it was on this account he resigned the post of professional to the Hanger Hill Golf Club. His lungs are affected, and the only hope of a cure lies in a visit to some foreign health resort or to one of the new consumption sanatoria. Dunn, unfortunately, has not the requisite means at his disposal, and in order to help him a subscription list has been opened in "Golf Illustrated." It is to be hoped the appeal will meet with liberal support, for Tom Dunn is a most deserving man, who has had an honourable career, and now that evil times have come upon him he well merits the assistance of golfers.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a plessant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or imparities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Shams Manzil, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote presided.

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said:—The past year has been a memorable one in the history of the company as well as in the ice trade generally, for it marks the period during which the price of ice reached the lowest level ever attained in Bombay. In August last, ice was sold in the Crawford Market at the rate of half an anna for 100 lbs, or for less than 1s. a ton. The effect of the over production of a rapidly perishable article such as ice is to lower prices to a level that soon becomes ruinous, and the inevitable law of the survival of the fittest comes into force, or in other words the longest purse wins. The wholesale price of ice has fluctuated from time to time as impelled by the force of circumstances. The past year is also a record one in the history of the company as our sales attained the highest quantity. As stated in the report, your board found it necessary to purchase a new machine possessing all the latest and most improved methods of production. This has, of course, involved heavy expenditure, but the new plant is expected to produce ice at a cheaper rate than any othe plant in Bombay. The erection of the new plant is having our most careful consideration. It was at one time intended to erect it in the Frere Road Factory, but the Engineer deputed by the makers Messrs. J. and E. Hall, Ld., strongly recommends our erecting the plant at Mody Bay Factory. If this course is adopted it will involve considerable extra expenditure, but at the same time add greatly to the efficiency of the factory. To meet the cost it may be necessary to issue the unallotted debentures of Rs. 20,000. Since our report was issued an agreement has been made and signed with the other ice manufacturers with the object of putting an end to the war of rates that has been going on since April last. By this agreement your company retain their former share of the trade, and if as we anticipate, all the contracting parties act in a fair and reasonable spirit, there is every expectation that satisfactory profits will be earned for some time to come. All through this difficult and trying period your secretaries have worked ably and sedulously for the interests of the company, and I think, gentlemen, that we have to congratulate ourselves that the position of the company remains intact and our share of the trade undiminished. The concessions made by us to the new comers are trivial in comparison to those made by our former and whilom partners in the trade. This is in great measure due to our having promptly taken steps to increase our plant by what we consider to be the best machine in existence. I regret that the effect of the recent strug le in the ice trade renders the consideration of the immediate payment of any dividend impracticable. The causes that have led to this result were, of course, absolutely beyond the control of the Board and secretaries. If the present working agreement continues, we hope to be in a position to declare a dividend at the end of June.

In answer to a shareholder the chairman explained that the working agreement would remain in force to the end of December 1903.

Dr. D. H. Patel pointed out that there was an idea prevalent in the mind of the public that the agreement had been made with the object of the ice concerns interested making enormous profits. He pointed out that there was no trade monopoly formed, the agreement being drawn up to allow the trade to exist and to enable the factories to pay.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes said the new machine would cost Rs. 60,000 and if they added the cells and freezing boxes another Rs. 50,000 would have to be expended. The machine would be a very fine addition to the company's property and would be paid for partly by the Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 1,000,000 profit they expected to make during the year. With reference to what the last speaker had said regarding the price of ice being raised to half anna a pound, Mr. Forbes said: It may interest you to know that this price (equivalent to say one half penny a pound) is about half of the price charged in London and other large European cities for this most perishable commodity. It must also be borne in mind that it is more difficult to make ice here than in Europe. The temperature of the water and the atmosphere are much higher in Bombay than in London, and it stands to reason that a greater number of Thermal Units of Units of Heat must be extracted from the water before it will solidify and become ice. Taking every thing into consideration half an anna a pound is a very low rate at which to sell ice from a manufacturing point of view. It is the credit of this Company that they have never allowed the price of ice to be raised above this rate, except for a very short period when one of their Ice Factories was burnt down although frequently urged to do so. The quantity of ice consumed varies so much during the cold and hot seasons that more than half our plant has frequently to remain idle yielding no return. Ice-making plant is very expensive and depreciates at very rapid rates, so taking all things into consideration the profits made by the trade when selling ice at half an anna a pound are not excessive, and only yield the shareholders a moderate return on their investment.

The directors' report showed that on account of the competition of a rival ice factory which started work in April last, the price of ice had fallen to a level that left little profit. To meet the opposition the directors considered it advisable to purchase new plant of the most recent and best type. The machine had already arrived and would shortly be erected in the Frere Road Factory. With the additional output of the machine the directors claimed that the company was entitled to the same share in the profits of the trade as it possessed before the erection of the rival plant. The directors regreted to report the death of their esteemed colleague the late Dr. Hormusjee Bazonjee Dantra.

The directors' report, and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1901 were approved. The appointment made by the Board of Dr. Burjorji H. Dantra as a director of the company was confirmed Messrs. Eknath R. Khote and S. E. Sassoon, the retiring directors, were re-elected Mr. Eknath R. Khote was elected the chairman of the Board for the ensuing year. Messrs Ferguson and Irvine and Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 206. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Depy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command,

Poona, 21st March 1902.

With the approval of H E the Comdr-in Chief in India, the Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—4th Bombay, Cavalry—Capt W G Cooper, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence of Major M E Carthew-Yorstoun, on leave out of India, or until further orders.

The Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—District Staff—Capt C D Parry Crooke, 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt, to be offig Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Nagpur Dist, vice Major W H B Bowes, appointed Offig Asst Adjt Genl, Deesa Dist.

12th Bo Infantry—Major P A Smurthwaite, 4th Double Coy Comdr, to be 2nd Double Coy Comdr, vice Major E R Hartigan, appointed 2nd in Command.

Capt F R S Lock, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, to be 3rd Double Coy Comdr, vice Major J M Ransom, appointed 2nd Double Coy Comdr, 13th Bo Infy.

2nd Lieut G H S Williams, 1st Battn Welsh Regt, who has been posted to the Bombay Command will, on arrival in India, be attached as a Supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Royal Scots, with a view to qualifying for the Indian Staff Corps.

The following Officers who have been appointed to the King's African Rifles, are directed to proceed to Mombassa, travelling at the expense of Imperial Funds:—Lieut C L Barlow, 1st Battn West York Regt; Lieut L E S Ward, 2nd Battn Oxford L I; Lieut H A Wilson, and Lieut W E H Barrett, 2nd Battn, Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Supply and Transport Corps under para 1781, Army Regulations, India, Volume V:—Lieut H F Collingridge, 2nd Battn Royal Scots; Lieut H Maynell, and Lieut C K H Wintle 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt; Capt P L Grove, 1st Battn Cheshire Regt; Lieut A W B Gover, 1st Battn Cheshire Regt; Lieut B F Vernon-Harcourt, 2nd Battn Welsh Regt; Capt P D C Johnston, 1st Battn Shropshire L I; Capt A F Hislop, 5th Bo Cavy; Lieuts C P Landon 5th Bo Cavy; H J Cotton, 6th Bo Cavy; S M Bruce, 7th Bo Lancers; and H W Niven, 5th Punjaub Cavy.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the special period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col A L Sinclair, D S O Staff Corps, Comdt, 23th Baluch Infy, for twelve months. Pension service twenty-eighth year, commenced 2nd Dec 1901; and Major F J M Edwards, Staff Corps, Offig 2nd in Command, 3rd Bo Lt Cav, for one year. Pension service twenty-first year, commenced 22nd Oct 1901.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effet in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of landing India:—Lieut J E Robinson, I M S for six months. Pension service third year, commenced 28th Jan 1901.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Recruiting Staff Officer for Marathas and Deccani Mahomedans—Major R M Betham, from 21st March 19.2 to 18th June 1902, accumulated privilege leave.

Cheshire Regt 1st Battn.—Lieut A Crookenden. out of India, until 13th July 1902, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in Bo Command Order No. 740 of 1901.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

MARCH fog, of which there has already been more than enough in London, is not only unpleasant in itself, but, according to the weather-wise, 'is exercises a baleful influence over the weather of later months. Among popular sayings in this connexion are:

Fog in March, thunder in July,
As much fog in March, so much rain in summer.
So many mists in March you see,
So many frosts in May will be.

Happily, June—the Coronation month—is not specially named as coming under the sinister spell of March fog.

Everest and K2 are to be attempted by a climbing party now on its way to the Himalayas. The former peak (29,002ft.) is in Nepaul, where climbing is so little encouraged by the Government, that most of our maps of the neighbourhood are the work of native agents of the Secret Service inaugurated by Colonel Montgomerie K2 (28,250ft.), first measured by Major Godwin Austen, is in the Karakorams, not far from the Pioneer Peak, first ascended by Sir William Conway. This peak (about 22,000ft.) is generally believed to be the highest Himalayan summit yet ascended. Mr. Graham, however, claims to have climbed Kabru, though, as Kabru is 24,000 ft. high, and Mr. Graham did not suffer from mountain sickness, there is a presumption that he misread the map.

Mr. Albert Chevalier is not going to stake his whole reputation as an author on the fortunes of Memory's Garden. He is already hard at work on another comedy, and for diversion he has practically completed a comic opera libretto for which Mr. A. H. West has composed the music. Up till now Mr. Chevalier has written no fewer than fifteen plays, some of them, as he explains, only very little ones. One of the best things he has done in that way is Pebbles (an adaptation of Madame de Girardin's La jole fait Peur), in which Mr. Mackintosh made a fine figure as the old butler. The late Dion Boucicault's version of the same piece, entitled Kerry, is still one of Mr. Edward Terry's best impersonations. Before Memory's Garden we had The Land of Nod, but his new comedy is to be more ambitious than either.

Not so silly as the epithet would imply is the burden of an interesting paper on Suffolk in the last number of the Eastern Counties Magazine. The ignorance that prevails in many quarters as to its ways and belongings amuses the inhabitants. Fashion and custom have so persistently lauded the beauties of other parts of England, that to dream of turning eastward for recreation would be literally a castle in the air. Yet, says the writer: We have spots such as no other corner of Britain can boast, quiet villages, whose gardens can hold their own with any others in more favoured localities. Many of the cottages are old and thatched, with lattice windows peeping out in a way to distract the heart of any artist. Down the path to the gate every sweet old fashioned flower mingles in tangled profusion. . . . We have no rushing streams in Suffolk, no roaring torrents. . . . Our rivers are silver threads winding among low meadows where the sleepy cattle browse knee-deep in golden marigolds. . . . Constable has rendered them immortal in his never-dying landscapes. And another painter, Gainsborough, has faithfully depicted one of Suffolk's chief glories—the old gnarled timber trees.

But it would take much space to exhaust the attractions of Suffolk: all over the country, for instance, the old churches are very beautiful. Moreover: We have Norman towers and abbey gateways, ruins of priories and living convents. Scattered up and down the rural landscape are old manors and haunted houses. Bluebeard's Hall lies in a smiling valley, with a subterranean passage running down to the pool were legend has it he washed his hands after murdering his wives. We dig up Roman pottery and warlike weapons; we find stone coffins and copper idols. There is excitement in this to mingle with the monotony of rustic life. For its human kind, too, the country claims peculiarities and distinctions. Well, the holiday season is approaching. Who says "Suffolk"?

Mr. Harry Brown has been giving the Insurance Society of Edinburgh some curious figures illustrative of the degrees of dangers from accident. He said that if a schoolmaster's risk in respect of a certain sum payable on death by accident was 1s. a farmer's would be 3s. 4d., a carpenters 4s 6d., a slaters 15s., and a South Wales miner's 27s. The bicycle, the motor, and the complex machinery of industry had largely added to modern risks. It was stated in the course of the discussion that followed that accident claims almost doubled during a spell of frosty weather.

Travellers in Switzerland must have noticed the admirable electric lighting service of which even the smallest villages can boast. Mountain streams and water power are available everywhere and the tiniest hamlet up in the hills has its installation. With sluggish streams the matter is not quite so generally simple but there is really no reason why many English villages should not enjoy similar advantages. Now that once village has shown the way, we may perhaps expect others to see the possibilities of light in their running brooks.

The world's total annual production of rubber, we learn from the same article, is about 100,000,000lb. One-half of this amount comes from the Brazilian ports of Para and Manaos. Africa holds second place, its rubber being inferior in quality to the Brazilian. Next in the order of importance come Ecuador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. The work of carrying the products of the rubber tree to the world's markets and exchanging the products of northern factories gives profitable employment to millions of pounds invested in steamships and railways. The Congo Railway was constructed largely to serve the interests of the rubber industry.

The members of the Berlin "Society of Leap Year's Children—to which none are admissible unless born on February 29—will keep their next common birthday in great style in 1904. They have had no opportunity for eight years, as in 1900 the extra February day, according to the rules of the reformed Calendar, was omitted. Herr Monteur, the president of the Society, is a septuagenarian, but in the seventy years of his life he has only had seventeen birthday, he hopes to celebrate his eighteenth birthday and seventy-second year of his life, in the midst of his colleagues on February 29, 1904.

Great cities have sprung up under the stimulus of the rubber traffic especially in Northern Brazil. Perhaps the most important of these is Para, the greatest rubber market in the world, situated near the mouth of the Amazon. Manaos, 2,000 miles up the Amazon, in the heart of South America, is a lusty rival. A flourishing modern city of 40,000 people is here set in the midst of almost uninhabited forests and swamps. A number of large towns on the West Coast of Africa depend almost entirely upon the rubber trade for their prosperity.

The Wide World Magazine, the contents of which this month are, as usual, excellent reading, has a very interesting article concerning the warfare carried on by the State of Massachusetts against the imported insect pest known as the gipsy moth. It was about 1869 that a French entomologist imported the moth from France to Medford, one of Boston's suburban towns. He was interested in raising silk from native silkworms, and it was in connexion with some experiments in this direction that he took the moth to America. It is a highly prolific and wonderfully hardy creature, and soon it took the form of a veritable plague. The caterpillars some years seemed to destroy every green thing in existence. They gathered in masses that blackened the houses and fences in certain sections and devastated all kinds of foliage over extensive tracts, entirely killing many trees.

The State Board of Agriculture soon took the matter up, and a large sum of money annually is set aside for the purpose of fighting the moths. Some idea of the magnitude of the task undertaken to exterminate the pest may be gathered from the fact that in the first six weeks, work of one year no less than eight cart-loads of moth eggs were destroyed in one locality in Medford. Gangs of men climb to dizzy heights in the huge elms to reach the moth, while other gangs, with "burning machines," blast with a fiery oil spray stone walls and brushwood. In the summer season hundreds of uniformed employees inspect the "burlap bands upon over three million trees, killing the caterpillars hidden underneath. Two years ago the annual State appropriation for its gipsy moth work reached the enormous sum of 1,155,000dols. Dr. Howard, the entomologist to the United States Department of Agriculture, gives it as his opinion that the extermination of the insect is possible, and that it will be only a question of a few years if adequate appropriations are continued.

The German Emperor has got the ping-pong fever somewhat severely, and, as before stated, he devotes an hour everyday after dinner to this popular pastime. His brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, who is now being so magnificently feted in America, is also very enthusiastic over the game, but he is certainly not such a skilful player as the Emperor. It is said that the Kaiser strongly advised Prince Henry not to go in for ping-pong during his visit to the United States. "Remember," said the Emperor William, half in earnest half in jest, that you are my brother and representative. If you play ping-pong you will lose, and Germany's prestige in the great country you are about to visit would be considerably damaged.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Branly, who in 1891 re-discovered the sensibility of microphonic joints to etheric or electric waves which Hughes had already discovered but, unluckily, not published in 1879, has now introduced a more delicate form than his well-known "coherer" of metal grains in a tube employed by Marconi in the wireless telegraph. It consists of three ordinary sewing needles, parallel and vertical, connected by their heads to a disc, so as to form a kind of tripod. The tripod stands on a plate of polished steel, the points of the needles resting on the steel. Three microphonic joints, the needle points, and plate are thus connected "in quantity," the points being slightly oxidised and the plates polished. It is sensitive to the etheric waves from a very feeble spark at 30 yards' distance without any collecting wire or antenna. The ordinary tube "coherer" is insensible to the same influence.

Rods of iron, steel, aluminium, silver, copper, nickel, zinc, &c. (especially if oxidised) can be substituted for the needles. The new "coherer" is considered surer, more regular, and more sensitive than the old coherer, but it remains to be seen how it will work in practice and over long distances. It is another proof of the extraordinary and not sufficiently recognised genius of the late Professor Hughes, that he not only forestalled Branly in discovering the "coherer" by eleven years but also employed sewing needles for one kind of it. In fact, as we have already remarked, since he has published his observations, Branly and other experimenters, as well as inventors of wireless telegraphs, are following in his foot-steps. Hughes was too modest for most of his colleagues and public in general (which is often deceived by charlatans) to appreciate his remarkable, we might even say wonderful, genius.

The steam turbine for ships has been adopted in France. Where a torpedo boat has a Rateau turbine for engine. A "vedette" vessel the "Libellule," 36 metres long and 40 tons displacement, is also to be propelled by it. A Channel steamer and an Atlantic liner using the same power are on the stocks or on the "cards."

The talking and musical electric arc shown by Mr. Duddell at the Royal Institution is like other inventions a fruit of several minds. In 1874, Gramme observed that arc lamps repeated the sound of the "brushes" in the dynamo machine supplying the current. Simon, in Germany, 1898, found by experiment that telephonic currents sent through the arc caused it to speak. Since then a number of persons have pursued the subject—for instance, Leonard and Janet in France. A talking and singing arc has been exhibited to an audience in Paris by M.M. Heller and Coudray and Co. The are in all such experiments is made to talk or sound by connecting it in the secondary circuit of an induction coil, while the primary circuit is excited by a microphone transmitter as in ordinary telephony.

The automatic regulation of temperature in a place for instance, a room or hospital ward, heated by steam, gas, hot air, or water, is important. M. Dorian has invented a regulator which acts by means of ethylic alcohol and mercury separated by a diaphragm. The membrane expands and contracts according to change of temperature, and regulates the supply of heating fluid. The apparatus has been installed at the Consultation des Nourrissons du Gros-Caillou, Rue Saint Dominique, Paris; and the Compagnie Parisienne du Gaz also employ it.

An automatic regulator of humidity is another useful instrument, especially in some textile industries. Regulation by hand is inconvenient, and the Societe Industrielle of Mulhouse have introduced a self-acting apparatus. It is a psychrometer with a dry and wet bulb, and has been installed in the works of Scheurer, Lauth, and Co., of Thann, where it keeps the humidity of a chamber 1,000 cubic yards in volume, constant within 1-100 per cent.

Glass blowing, for example making bottles, is unhealthy, and workmen are advised to abandon the occupation when about 40 years of age. Accordingly M. Boucher, of Cognac, has invented a bottle making machine which has been awarded a gold medal by the French "Societe d'Encouragement a l'Industrie. The machine receives fused glass in a mould and blows it into shape. Two machines with two men and a boy can make 3,600 bottles in 24 hours. The price of bottles thus made is lowered 60 to 70 per cent., and they are of good quality. The workmen do not suffer like glass blowers.

Professor Simon Newcomb, the well-known American astronomer, has estimated from observations the total light of the stars is about equal to that of 600 stars of zero magnitude. The probable error to be allowed is about one fourth, and the true figure may be over 880. The estimate of Mr. Gore was 589.

The "Zoologist" has an interesting article on ground-hornbill of South Africa, by Mr. W. L. Sclater. The birds are usually seen in the open, and live on the ground. They wander about in parties of five or six. Their nest is in a hole high in the trunk of a tree, and it is said that several females lay eggs in the same nest.

A "find," which might have been regarded with superstition in ancient times, is reported from Richmond, Virginia, where a large quantity of honeycomb was taken from the interior of the horse in the mounted statue of General Lee. The horse was, in fact, a beehive, and the bees entered by its nostrils and mouth.

Mr. R. Knowles, in "Knowledge" for March, gives the following plan for making acetylene gas. Place a few lumps of calcium carbide in a six-ounce flask, or Woulfe's bottle, and cover them with methylated spirits. If diluted, hydrochloric acid (1 part to 2 of water) is dropped slowly into the funnel, a steady flow of gas can be collected like hydrogen over water.

It has been suggested that a low power microscope or magnifying glass, should be used in distinguishing one sort of timber from another. So many different kinds of wood, home, foreign, and colonial, are now in the market and employed in the arts, that the unassisted eye may be at fault. The peculiar 'grain' of the wood seen by the glass is a pretty safe test.

A "nature-study" exhibition is to be held in London about the end of July. It is proposed to open it to schools and offer prizes for collections of dried plants, injurious insects, &c., apparatus, drawings, maps and so on.

The caves of France, America and other countries have been photographed by flashlights, and articles or booklets published on them. But our own caves, for example, in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Thanet, &c., are neglected, and the "British Journal of Photography" suggests that pictures be taken of them by flashlights or a pyrotechnic composition containing magnesium and aluminium.

It is a matter of unfortunate experience that occasionally persons are killed by accidental electric shocks. That is to say, they receive a shock and fall down unconscious, and from this state they never revive, so that in the course of a certain number of minutes or hours there is no doubt in the minds of the most unskilled observer that the person is dead. In some cases, however, persons recover, either with or without the aid of assistants, such as artificial respiration and stimulants. The fact that artificial respiration sometimes restores suspended animation, several hours after loss of consciousness by drowning, has raised the question from time to time as to whether similar treatment can restore animation to the electrically shocked. As regards shocks accidentally received, efforts should always be made to resuscitate the unconscious victim of accident. The question as to whether he can be revived should be settled by trial, and failure not accepted until the case is clearly hopeless. In the case of electrocuted criminals, the conditions are entirely different. When a man receives an accidental shock the muscular contraction usually tends to throw him violently away from the contact. Moreover, the resistance of the accidental path through his body is usually high. The current he receives is therefore, under ordinary circumstances, neither powerful nor prolonged. Under the conditions of electrocution, however, the current application is relatively both powerful and prolonged. In fact, it is sufficient, at least in some cases, to raise the temperature of the body appreciably, owing to Joulean effect, and invariably produces lesions fatal to life. Considering the number of electrocutions that have been made since the existing New York State law went into effect, there can be no question that the subject dies by the effects of the electric shock, and is dead beyond all hope of recovery before the autopsy takes place.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of, 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

MR. DOOLEY ON PRINCE HENRY'S RECEPTION.

BY F. P. DUNNE.

"THAT Prince H seems to be havin' a good time," said Mr. Hennessy.

"He's havin, th' time iv his life," said Mr. Dooley. "Not since th' Honezollern family was founded be wan iv th' ablest burglars iv th' Middle Ages has anny prince injyed such a spree as this wan. Ye see, a prince is a gr-reat man in th' ol' country, but he niver is as gr-reat over there as he is here. Whin he's at home he's something th' people can't help an' they don't mind him. He's like an iron lamp-post, station'ry, ornymintal, an' useful to let people know where they are. But whin he comes to this home iv raypublican simplicity he's all that th' wurrud prince wud imply, an' it implies more to us thin to annywan else. I tell ye, we're givin' him th' best we have in th' shop. We're shown, him that whatever riv'rince we may feel tow'rd George Wash'nton, it don't prejudice us again live princes. Th' princes we hate is thim that are dead an' harmless. We've rayceived him with open arms, an' I'll say this f'r him, that f'r a German he's a good fellow.

"Tha's as far as I care to go, havin' lived f'r many years among th' Germans. I'm not prejudiced again thim, mind ye. They make good beer an' good citizens an' mod'rate polismen, an' they are fond iv their fam'lies an' cheese. But wanst a German always Dutch. Ye cudden't make Americans iv thim if ye called thim all Perkins an' brought thim up in Worcester. A German niver raaly leaves Germany. He takes it with him wheriver he goes. Whin a May-o man absconds fr'm his native counthry he becomes an Irishman, an' whin he is four miles out at sea he is as much an American as Presarved Fish. But a German is niver an American excipt whin he goes back to Germany to see his rilitives. He keeps his own language, he plays pinochle, he despises th' dhrink iv th' counthry' his food is sthrange, an' he on'y votes f'r Germans f'r office, or, if he can't get a Germans f'r somewan who's again th' Iris. I bet ye, if ye was f'r to suddenly ask Schwartzmeister where he is, he'd say 'At Hockheimer in Schwabia.' He don't raaly know he iver come to this counthry. Ive heerd him talkin' to himslf. He always counts in German.

"But I say about Prince Hinnery that f'r a German he's all right, an' I'm glad he come. I hear he wrote home to his brother that is th' Imp'ror over there: 'Dear Willum,—This is a wondherful counthry, an' they've give me a perfectly killing' rayciption. I've' almost died laughin'. We was met forty miles out at sea be a band on a draft playin' 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine.' We encountered another band playin th' same plazin' harmony ivry five miles till we got up to New York. I wisht I had come over on a man-iv-war. In th' Bay we was surrounded be a fleet iv tugs carryin' riprisintatives iv th' press, ingin' 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine.' I rayceived siveral offers through a migaphone to write an article about what ye say in ye'er sleep f'r th' pa-apers, but I declined thim, awabtin' instructions fr'm ye. At th' dock we was greeted ye a band playin' 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine,' an' afther some delay, caused be th' Delicatessen Sangerbund holdin' us while they sung 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine,' we stepped ashore on a gang plank neatly formed be th' Gov'nor iv th' State holding' on to th' feet iv th' Mayor, him clutchin' th' iditor iv th' 'Staats Zeitung,' an' so on th' gang plank singin' 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine' as we walked to th' dock.

"'I am much imprissed be New York. I hate it. Th' buildin's are very high here, but th' language is higher. If I was to go home now, ye wudden't know me. After I hear a speech I don't dare to look in th' glass f'r fear I might be guilty iv treason to ye, mein lieber. Our illustrious ancesthor Fridrick th' Great was a cheap an' common man compared to me an' ye, august brother, niver got by th' barrier. I hope I'll have time to cool down before I get home, or ye'll have to lock me up.

"'They're givin' me th' fine line iv intertainmint. Ivrywhere I go they'se music or some thing that does as well. I have a musical instrument called a catastrophone in me room that plays 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine' whin I go in at night an' get up in th' mornin'. When I go out on th' sthreet, th' crowd cries 'Hock th' Kaiser.' I wish they'd stop hockin' ye, dear brother, an' hock 'Th' Watch on th' Rhine.' (This here is an American joke. I'm gettin' on fast.) I'm goin' to be took to th' opry some night this week. They've fired a lot iv la-ads out iv their boxes to make room f'r me. Wan iv thim objected, but he was fired annyhow. Afterward I'm goin' to ate dinner with th' iditors iv th' counthry. Won't that be nice? I suppose I'm th' first Honezollern that iver took dinner with an iditor, though our fam'ly has often given thim food an' lodgin'—in jail. I wish ye was here to go with me. Ye've had more journylistic expeeryence, an' manny iv th' things ye've had printed wudden't seem too uhthrue to th' other guests. Th' newspapers has been mos' kind to me, I might say almost too kind. I am sindin' ye a photygraft iv mesilf in me bath, took be flashlight be an iditor cencealed on th' top iv th' clothes press, an' an interview be a lady rayporther who riprisinted hersilf as th' Queen iv Ohio.

"'But th' big ivint comes off to-morrah. I am actually invited to a dinner iv wan hundherd iv th' riprisintative business men iv New York, an' afew Christyans ast in aftherward. Hooray, hooray! Mind ye, these ar-re not ordhn'ry business men. Far fr'm it. No wan gets in unless he has made at laste eight million marks out iv th' sivinty millyion marks in this counthry. An' I'm ast to meet thim! What fun! I bet 'twill be jolly. I'm goin' to buy me a table f'r computin' inthrest, a copy iv th' Naytional Bankin' Act, an' a good account iv th' thransactions in sterlin' exchange f'r th' current year, an' whin th' quip an' jest go round I'll be no skeleton at th' feast.

"'Ye can see be this that my life has been almost too gay, but th' merrymint goes blithely on. F'r'm here I go to Bawstown, where I expict to pat th' Bunker Hill monymint on th' head an' have a look at th' new railway station. Then I will take in Buffly, Chicago (pro-nounced Sichawgo), Saint Looey, Three Rapids, Idaho, Pinnsylvanya, an' mos' iv th' large cities iv th' west, includin' Chatabooga, where wan iv th' gr-reat battles iv th' rivolution was fought between Gin'ral Sigel an' Gin'ral Zollycoffer. I ixpict to larn a good deal about th' steel, pork, corn, lard, an' lithrachoor iv th' counthry before I rayturn. But this buttherfly existence is killin' me. It is far too gay. I suppose whin I was younger I wud've injyed it, but me time f'r socyal fistivities has passed an' I long f'r th' quite iv home life among th' simple ryelties iv Europe. Ye'ers, Hinnery.'

Yes, he's havin' a good time. But what th' papers calls thi climax iv th' intertainmint will be reached whin he arrives in Chicago. Schwartzmeister an' I will rayceive him. Schwartzmeister's fam'ly knew his in th' old counthry. He had an uncle that was booted all th' way fr'm Sedan to Paris be a cousin iv th' Prince. We've arranged th' programme so far as Ar-rchey road is consarned. Monday mornin', visit to Kennedy's packin'-house; aftnernon, Riordan's blacksmith shop; avening', 'Th' Two Orphans' at th' Halsted-threet Opry-house. Choosdah, 11 a.m., inspiction iv th' rollin' mills; afthernoon, visit to Feeney's coalyard; avening', 'Bells iv Corneville' at th' Opry-house. Winsdan morning', tug ride on th' river fr'm Thirty-first sthreet to Law's coalyard; afthernoon, a call on th' tanneries, th' cable barn, an' th' brickyard, avening', dinner an' rayciption be th' retail saloon-keepers. There's th'y whole programme. They may think in Noo York the are givin' him a good time, but we'll show him what gaiety raaly is, an' inform him iv th' foundation iv our supreemacy as a nation. That's what he wants to see, an' we'll show it to him."

"Goowan, said Mr. Hennessy. He don't know ye."

"I bet ye he knows me as much as he knows thim, said Mr. Dooley. To a raale prince they can't be much diff'rence between a man who sells liquor be th' pail an' wan that sells it be th' distillery, between a man that makes a horse shoe an' wan that makes a millyion tons iv steel. We're all alike to him—Carnaygie, Rockyfellar, Morgan, Schwartzmeister, an' me."

"Well, he certainly has been well rayceived, said Mr. Hennessy.

"I wondher, said Mr. Dooley, if he thinks this on th' square!"

OIL V. COAL ON FIRE ENGINES.

RAISING STEAM BY NEW METHODS.

FOR some time past trials have been proceeding at the headquarters of the Fire Brigade with a view to ascertaining the rival merits of oil as fuel over those of coal and Captain Wells has now decided that the former has a distinct advantage for fire brigade appliances, and he advices that oil as a specified character be adopted. An official at Southwark Bridge-road explained to a "Westminster" representative that one of the principal advantages of the new method of heating was the increased rapidity with which a working head of steam is obtained. Moreover, it was confidently anticipated that after a very little while the expenditure for the new fuel supply would show a marked diminution, and thus be a saving to the ratepayers.

The official trials have been carried on in connexion with river as well as with land steamers, most satisfactory results, especially in regard to the latter, being obtained. On the land steamers a Russian oil with a flash-point of 105deg. was used, but on the river appliances the flash-point was reduced to 85 deg. The prices paid for these oils are 6 7-8d. and 5 1-4d. per gallon. The chief officer has decided in favour of the low-flash oil, not so much because it is cheaper, but because it has proved of greater service for the purpose required.

In regard to possibilities of danger arising from the storage of low-flash oil, this will be obviated by the storage of only a small quantity at each station, which will involve no risk to the occupants of the building. Nor will the firemen who ride on the engines be in fear of explosions, for the fire in the engines is shut off by a tank from the reservoir containing the oil.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

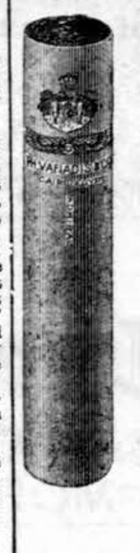
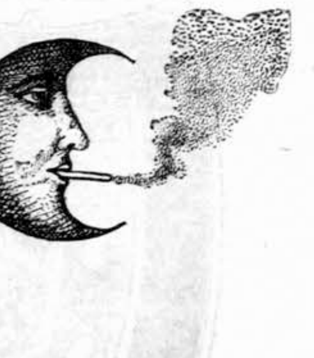
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(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

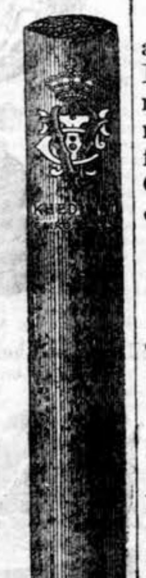
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Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."

To protect the foreign consumer against fraud and misrepresentation, the Government, by Ministerial Decree, dated 4th December, 1893, instituted the affixing of labels on each box exported, and to differentiate the qualities the labels are of different colours. These labels are affixed by all the bona fide manufacturers and controlled by the Cairo Customs before being allowed out of the country, heavy penalties being enacted against any infringement of the clauses of the Decree.

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Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find It to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale House.

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CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

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ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

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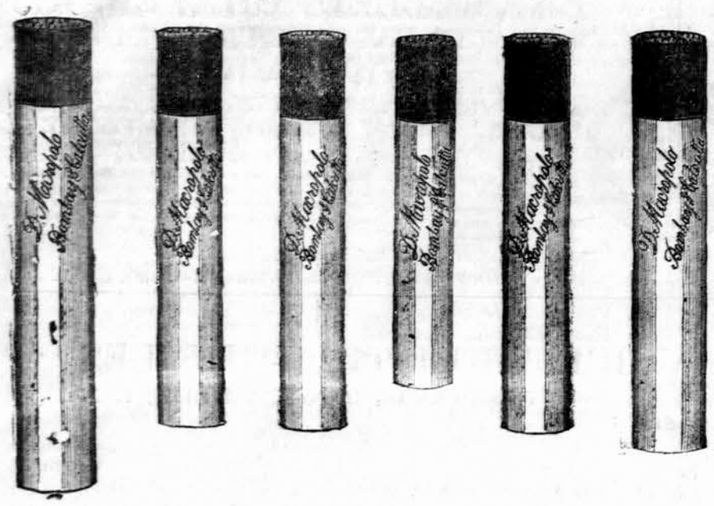
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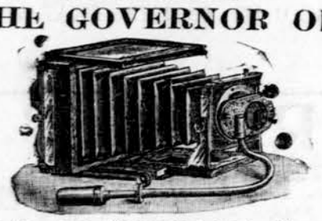
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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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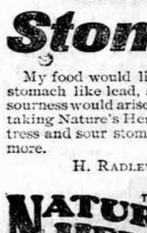
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